THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 78. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Attitude of Russia.

A Night Before Strasburg.

Distressing Scenes Before Paris.

The Beautiful Suburbs Ruined

Garibaldi and the French

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PARIS SUBURBS.

The Hundred Beautiful Spots Around the Capital—Heartrending Scenes.

From the Liberte of September 13.

The small hand-carts which we meet at the Asnieres gate indicate that the poor people have chosen Sunday for removing what remains of their effects, of those nothings which we despise and which constitute the whole fortune of those who to-morrow, leaving these sad relics behind them, will be in the first ranks on the ramparts. It is heart-breaking; the man draws, the woman pushes, the children follow, all carrying something.

Of the 5000 or 6000 inhabitants at Asnieres nothing remains. Those whom one still meets are hastening; everything is carried away, even to the flowerpots; to remove from the country and settle at Paris is the dream of the poor. We have seen unhooked the windows and outside shutters of a house surrounded by a poor garden; further on, in a state bordering on stupefaction, a woman is engaged in pasting up a label on which we read, "House in the country to let."

Farewell verdant ruins, small houses concealed under the trees, family meals, Sunday *siestas*, bowls, public houses, children's cries, young girls' songs—everything tumbles in.

The fine Eastern Railway bridge at the four crossways, which has replaced the wooden ones burnt in 1848, is undermined. So are the two other bridges. The merry public houses are closed; the potmen and grisettes have disappeared.

THE PLAIN OF GENEVILLERS

is deserted; the stacks of corn and hay have disappeared; nothing to pillage in this peninsula but potatoes, which will doubtless be carried off at the last moment. Here and there are some deserted houses; in the middle of a small garden a broken plaster bust of the prisoner of Sedan. Let his statues be broken.

THE REDOUBT OF GENEVILLERS,

which is this moment finished, is placed between St. Denis and Fort Mont Valerien. It is, people say, a "pasty of bullets." It is not, however, to be despised. This redoubt, with its wall level with the ground, of the thickness of a metre, and its moat broad and deep, its casements, its covered roads, its balustrade, its platform, a gigantic mass of earth and sand, where a formidable artillery will soon be placed.

Tents, soldiers everywhere, a vast intrenched camp, an impregnable position.

The fine tubular bridge of Argenteuil is ruined. Argenteuil is deserted. The landscape is gloomy: the modern life, which levels everything, which surrounds itself with walls, which paints everything, which cuts the trees and hedges, shows itself especially at Argenteuil.

BEZONS

is a small village, sprung up yesterday. The well-to-do artisans who installed themselves there in the fine season came back yesterday to carry off their salad, their radishes, and watch the vintage of two or three vines which are spread over the white walls of the enclosure. A village melancholy and abandoned. This Bezons was a marshal of France, who took Landau in 1713. What a reminiscence!

COURBEVOIE

is deserted; its large barracks are empty. In walking up the avenue one perceives the statue of the man with the grey riding-coat, looking on at the third invasion. He at least has bequeathed us the triumphal column and arch. The allies, filing on our boulevards, had been preceded a fortnight before by 20,000 Prussian prisoners. Napoleon the Great had made at Vanchamp, at Montemail, at Champanbert, in that short French campaign, 40,000 prisoners and taken 200 cannon.

THE BRIDGE OF NEUILLY

is mined. What a mine! A vast crater! It is assuredly the finest bridge in France; it dates, I believe, from Louis XVI. The mine is so strongly charged that the first arch of the bridge is strengthened by the buttress of masonry in order to lessen the shock and prevent its entire destruction.

Preaux, placed under the fire of Mont Valerien is abandoned by its inhabitants. The manufactories are deserted, the shops are shut; there also the small hand-carts are filing along; the bedding and linen are already saved. Everybody takes advantage of Sunday to take away the stoves, household utensils, wood, old planks. All this is on the road toward Paris.

MONT VALERIEN.

About 5 o'clock we commenced the ascent of Mont Valerien by Suresnes. The Seine, with all its meanderings and islets, is seen. It is the finest panorama of Paris. The whole valley of the Seine can be followed by the eye. A true paradise with its mosaic of delightful villas, its woods, its hills; then further off, barbarous hordes which are advancing, conducted by that septuagenarian, drunk with pride and wine, the author of the letters to Augusta, the Emperor of the Borussians, as Heine humorously said, who to-morrow, perhaps, by a freak of fortune, will be consecrated Emperor of Germany.

DEVOTED STRASBURG.

A Night Before the City—A Rain of Shot and Shell.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The readers of Longfellow's "Golden Legend" will remember well the first scene, in which Lucifer and the powers of the air are busily engaged endeavoring to tear down the cross from the exquisitely beautiful spire of Strasburg Minster. Any one who spent last night, as I did, at Kehl, would imagine that all the powers of the air and of darkness had returned in renewed force, determined to accomplish their fell design. The German army, however, who are now bombarding Strasburg are most anxious, at almost any cost, to spare the Cathedral, although it furnishes a most admirable observatory for the French officers, who from it are able to see what their enemies are about. The bombardment of a fortress like Strasburg, of the very first rank, is, it is to be hoped, a spectacle that Europe will not see again during this generation.

The old railway station is about one-third of a mile from the heart of Kehl, and, fortunately, the pointsman and his wife, who had, like the rest of the inhabitants, fled away upon the first bombardment of Kehl, had returned the very day before. In their apple-loft I soon ensconced myself. Its window looked right out upon Strasburg Minster, which must be a short two miles; about 500 to 700 yards in front of me was the North Battery, a little on the right; about the same distance, but on the left, was a mortar battery, while the South Battery was also on my left, but seemed behind me, as the shells seemed to rush past at some little distance. Some distance in front, it may have been a mile, was the Schelgen Battery, while much further to the right was a battery whose name I do not know, which throughout the night threw shells with fuses burning, so that their course could easily be traced through the sky. The other batteries seemed to fire shells with percussion caps, so that their course I could not trace. Of the batteries on the Alsace side of the city I saw nothing, and, therefore, can say nothing. Before the sun set I took a little walk away from the town to see if anywhere the interminable avenue of poplars would allow me to get a view of the citadel and town of Strasburg, and took refuge from a pelting shower, under the roof of a, for the time, deserted tile manufactory. Here some peasants came with the same object. They were inhabitants of Kehl, but had taken refuge at Appenweier, a village some five miles away. We spoke of the determination of General Uhrich to hold Strasburg to the last extremity, and it was observed that he was of German race, born in Pfalzburg (his wife and family are now in Germany). One of the peasant women characteristically remarked:—"Yes, if he had been a born Frenchman he would have surrendered long ago." At 6·30 dense columns of smoke rose from somewhere in the citadel. The soldiers thought it must be the explosion of a powder magazine; we heard also that an immense stock of firewood was burning furiously. And now, as the light faded, the cannonade became heavier. Lightning flashes from the North Battery, and in a few seconds comes the heavy boom. You hear the rush of the shell through the air, and when you have had time to count about thirty you hear it explode in Strasburg. Modern fortifications are always constructed some distance outside towns, but Strasburg, though immensely strengthened in modern times, is an old fortress, and, unhappily, its fortifications come right up to the houses. There are about 50,000 peaceful inhabitants in Strasburg, who are not able in the slightest to influence General Uhrich's decision. General Uhrich is guided solely by what he regards as his duty as a soldier. The Germans have no unkind feeling towards the inhabitants of Strasburg. Beyond the determination to have a sound peace, one which France shall not again have the power to disturb, I have never heard them express any unkind feelings towards the people of France. Still, if they mean to have Strasburg they must day and night fight at its fortifications, and the shells—many of them, at any rate—fired against the walls go crash into the houses of peaceful citizens, or burst in the streets. Even if the people take refuge in the cellars, the shells often crush and set fire to the houses, and the unfortunate inhabitants only escape one dreadful death to meet with another. A lady connected with the court at Stuttgart told me on Tuesday that on Monday she dined with a gentleman who, with his three little children, was shut up in Strasburg. Being a German, the commandant would not give him a pass to go out, as he said he was quite capable of bearing arms, and might bear them against France. Matters stood thus when a bomb fell in the street where he had his family, and killed and wounded eight women. He now determined at all hazards to get his family through the lines, and, by the assistance of a French officer, happily succeeded. This is war. Is he not doubly accursed of God and man who wantonly commences it? By 7 o'clock battery answers battery, and the roar is unintermittent. From all sides leap the tongues of flame, and the rush as of a steam-engine through the air tells that each one propels a messenger of death. Occasionally the shells explode in the air, but this is seldom, as the accuracy of the firing is remarkable. Now there is a terrific vomiting forth of flame in front of me, to my left, with a deafening sharp report, and up rises, apparently right up to the stars which are looking so quietly down upon it all, a flaming something which looks like a rocket, and which, forming a vast ellipse, drops down into the devoted city, or rather, God grant, into the citadel, and explodes with a dull thud. It is a bomb; the mortar battery is getting to work. And now shell follows shell in rapid succession from the South Battery at my left, and a little behind; bomb follows bomb from the mortars; all the other batteries are at work. I sometimes fancy I hear a bell in Strasburg, and even shouts and cries, but it is too indistinct to be sure. Strange to say, upon our side, which is all I can speak for, there seems to be no reply, or very little, from the citadel. As an honest man, I am bound to say I am much more comfortable that there is not. Has General Uhrich run short of ammunition, and if he has why does he not surrender, or is he reserving it for the horrible possibility of a storm? God grant it may not come to that, or there will be sad slaughter. And so the night wears on; not a shot that I can discover on our side from the citadel, but a perfect *"feu d'enfer"* pouring into the devoted place. *"O Strasburg, Strasburg, wundershone stadt,"* this is a sad time for thee! The fire in the citadel blazes up, and towards midnight is very bright. Through all the cannonade there stands the Minster, in all its ideal beauty, and seems to look down upon the passionate strife of men around it with the same serenity and calmness that the moon does. I hear that it is very little injured; from where I was I could detect no injury. One gets used to everything, even a cannonade, and I even laid me down on the floor and tried to sleep, but, in addition to the constant roar around, the cat that robbed me of my supper is prowling about the loft, and the only light I have is what gleams at me from her eyeballs. It is morning, the cannon still thunders, but no longer are the lightning tongues visible as in the night, and you cannot even track the course of the bombs. I am intensely weary, and determine to get back to Offenburg and to bed as soon as possible. Once out of the house and my face turned to the east there is a glorious but singular sunrise; the whole sky above the mountains of the Black Forest is blood red, canopied in clouds of which color the sun rises. It is ominous of rain, and looks ominous for the hosts around Strasburg. The cannon is still booming as I write; it must have been a very heavy day.

RUSSIA.

An Austrian-Russian Alliance Foreshadowed.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, evidently sharing the French procivities of that journal, thus alludes, under date of Sept. 8, to certain indications of a future alliance between Austria and Russia for mutual defense:—

The marvelous tide of victory which, to our present seeming, is carrying the Prussian standards across the plains of Champagne to the walls of Paris was not by any means anticipated in all its successful entirety by Russia, when Prince Gortschakoff went bail to Count Bismarck for the protection and safety of the Prussian rear. Circumstances notoriously alter cases; and the unexpected Prussian annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, together with the inauguration of a French republic, have made the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs shift his wind a little. Europe, according to the serious conviction of St. Petersburg, is about to witness a terrific struggle between the Red and Blue Spectres. Neither of these apparitions is at all agreeable or welcome to the Government of the Czar, and of the two the first is, perhaps, the one to be most dreaded. Annexation fever is a mighty dangerous disease in emperors and kings, chancelors, and such like, and can only be exorcised by sanguinary and costly remedies. Whether the fear be reasonable or not, people here and in Russia begin to entertain grave apprehensions about the future policy of Prussia. They are of the opinion that Count Bismarck will, if he is allowed successfully to absorb Alsace and Lorraine, proceed to give further high-handed illustrations to the patriotic queries as to what is the German Fatherland. I don't at all share these apprehensions; for Count Bismarck being victor, I am convinced that a more noble, disinterested, philanthropic, peaceable, and scrupulous statesman never before disturbed the peace of Europe. For all this Austria does uneasily look forward to a fresh onslaught, and Russia thinks it just possible that the old question of the German provinces of the Baltic now in her possession may crop up again before she has had the time to thoroughly Russianize them. In the present aspect of affairs, therefore, it has seemed good to Prince Gortshakoff to draw nearer to Austria in loving friendship. The Czar and his Chancellor had many things to explain and suggest which could not be put upon paper, and, very properly avoiding the ever-to-be-horribly-remembered fiasco of Count Benedetti, they decided to request Count Chotek, the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to start on the wings of the morning to Vienna, and report to his Government the exceedingly amiable intentions and wishes of the St. Petersburg rulers towards those of this city. Count Chotek's travels at the present juncture are easily explained according to this Government. There are at this moment one or two pretty little outstanding differences between Russia and Austria, which are not very portentous in themselves, but are still very convenient to keep on hand in international grievance stores till occasion requires. For instance, tobacco is cheap in Russia and dear in Austria, while alcohol is cheap in Austria and dear in Russia. Smuggling and wrangling ensue in consequence along the whole Gallician frontier. Russia wants Austria to regulate her tariff practically for Russian convenience. Count Beust rejoins, he can't; for the matter rests with the Reichsrath; and the Reichsrath, having its hands full of private quarrels, ignores possible external feuds. A second and more formidable grievance exists in the proximity and intrigues of the monastery of Wielo-Krinitzka, in the Bukowina, not far from the Russian frontier. This monastery appears to be the holy of holies and headquarters of the sect of Raskolnoks, which, I am told, is very numerous and troublesome in Russia. This is the only monastery of the sect which possesses the faculty of ordaining its priesthood, and is therefore specially obnoxious to Russia, which requires its suppression by the Austrian Government; to which Count Beust, as a matter of course, replies that free Austria can't do such arbitrary acts. The main object of Count Chotek's journey, however, is undoubtedly in connection with the "general European question," and Russia would be pleased just now to come to an *entente cordiale* on it with Austria. What Russia proposes is best known to herself and the Austrian Chancellor; and it behooves the latter to be wary, for the Argus-eyed Bismarck is intently watching him, as well as everybody else, from the vineyards of Champagne.

THE ENGLISH WORKING CLASSES AND THE WAR.

The *Spectator* holds that the expressions of the opinion of our working classes on the war ought not to be contemptuously passed by as nugatory. We may be sure that a change of phase in the politics of the war which has already made the feelings of English working men veer round so suddenly from one attitude to another will hardly be without somewhat similar ultimate results among the same class in Germany itself.

SECOND EDITION

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Progress of the Invasion

The French Successes at Paris.

War Preparations of Russia.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Farragut Funeral in New York.

FROM EUROPE.

French Insubordination.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A telegram just received from Tours contain the following news. There is still considerable insubordination in the French army, and the officers are apparently unable to prevent disorder and violence among the raw and undisciplined soldiers. Severe examples have been made.

Orleans Not Yet Occupied.

The Prussians have not yet arrived at Orleans. They have desisted from their westward march and seem to be concentrating around Paris.

No Movement on Lyons.

The reported movement of Prussians on Lyons is also untrue.

The Prussian Losses.

The French say the Prussian losses since the war begun, and particularly at the investment of Paris, have been immense, and that the German authorities have taken care to conceal the facts from newspapers.

Affairs at Mezieres.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Luxemburg, says Mezieres is very strong, but it was not thought it could hold out.

The French Prisoners of War

have been set at work constructing canals in Hanover.

The Paris Barricades.

Later advices from Paris announce that the construction of barricades is vigorously pushed under the supervision of Henri Rochefort and Gustave Flourens.

A New War Weapon.

The Mobile has been armed with a new and dreadfully destructive engine. The invention has just been made, and is kept a profound secret. Expectations from it are greater than from the famous mitrailleuse.

The Tours firemen are being enrolled, and large numbers of breech loaders have been distributed to such of the Gardes Nationales as had inferior arms.

The French Victories near Paris.

TOURS, Sept. 30.—Later advices from Paris mention a series of successful engagements around the city, and the ardor of the besieged has been much increased by these victories. New breech-loading cannon have been placed on the ramparts. There are no signs of the enemy in this direction.

Lyons Quiet.

LYONS, Sept. 29, via Tours, Sept. 30.—Political excitement has entirely subsided. A few additional arrests of Cluseret's adherents have been made.

Balloon Mail from Paris.

ROUEN, Sept. 29, via Tours, Sept. 30.—Another balloon from Paris landed near Mantes to-day. A courier, with a multitude of letters and packages, has gone forward to Tours.

The Russian Preparation.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—There is no abatement in the military preparations of Russia at the arsenal at Kief. Five hundred percussion muskets are daily turned into breech-loaders.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 30—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 91¼ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85. Stocks firmer; Erie Railroad, 17¾; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 8¼d.; middling Orleans, 9d. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales; sales of the week have been 58,000 bales, including for export 13,000 and on speculation 2000 bales. The stock in port is 521,000 bales, of which 151,000 bales are American. Receipts of the week 89,000 bales, of which 17,000 bales were American.

ANTWERP, Sept. 30.—Petroleum opened dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 30—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet. Erie, 18.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—1·30 P. M.—Red Western Wheat, 8s. 3d.@8s. 4d.; red winter, 9s. 6d.@9s. 7d. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 17,500 quarters, including 16,000 of American. Flour, 22s. 9d. Corn, 28s. 9d.

FROM THE WEST.

Cincinnati's Industrial Exhibition.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—There were 10,000 visitors to the Industrial Exhibition yesterday. The Green Line excursionists were present last evening. The hall is now in full operation, and the display of machinery is the best ever seen west of the Allegheny Mountains.

The Ticket Agents' Convention.

An appeal was made yesterday to the Convention of Ticket Agents, now assembled at Chicago, for largely increased railroad facilities to persons desiring to visit the Exposition.

The Green Line Excursionists

arrived here at 6 o'clock last evening. C. W. Rowland, President of the Chamber of Commerce, made the welcome speech at the Burnett House, and was responded to by Col. McMasters, of South Carolina. The excursionists number 300 persons, from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Murder Trial in Indiana.

LAWRENCEBURG, Indiana, Sept. 30.—McDonald Cheek and Owen T. Bailey, the murderers of Thomas Hamson, of Manchester, Indiana, were produced in court yesterday. Considerable excitement was caused by their counsel making a motion for a change of venue. The people are excited, and it is feared that there will be trouble if the court decides that it shall be held elsewhere.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Volcano in Eruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—Parties from Lower California report that a volcano near San Rafael Valley, which has been in a dormant state for years, has commenced a violent eruption, emitting columns of smoke and scattering ashes and cinders for miles around its base. Telegrams from San Diego say that it was plainly visible from there last night. The whole southern horizon was dark with smoke.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Bad Day for the Farragut Obsequies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The weather is rainy and unpropitious for the Farragut obsequies, though the arrangements are complete. The public schools are dismissed for the day. The Stock Board is closed, and business in good part suspended. Thousands of flags are at half-mast, all the public buildings are draped, and nearly every house along Broadway and other streets, where the procession is to move, are festooned in black. Among the "mottoes" displayed are the following:—"One of the few mortal names that was not born to die," "We mourn the loss of this pillar which has fallen from the old temple of Liberty." The streets are full of soldiers and sailors moving into position, and crowds are collecting notwithstanding the storm to witness the solemnities.

There is some talk now (11 o'clock) of postponement.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Frigate Guerriere.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The steam frigate Guerriere, from Portsmouth, N. H., for New York, which went ashore on Great Rip, Nantucket, Aug. 28, got off yesterday at 3 o'clock, with the assistance of the steamer Island Homes. The Guerriere has sustained no damage, and will proceed immediately to New York.

Despatch from Captain Stevens.

HYANNUS, Mass., Sept. 30.—The Guerriere is off the shoals, and will be in New York on Monday. She has sustained no damage.

F. H. STEVENS, Captain.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—In anticipation of the Farragut obsequies, business on the Stock Exchange and gold room is entirely suspended. On the street, however, about $300,000 in gold has changed hands at prices ranging from 113⅛@114. There had not been a sale of Government bonds or stocks up to noon, and as the street is now entirely deserted, there will probably be no business whatever.

THE FARRAGUT OBSEQUIES.

The Completed Arrangements—A General Holiday—Plan of the Funeral Procession, Etc.

The New York papers contain the following official orders relative to the Farragut obsequies:—

The Joint Committee of the Common Council have determined upon the following arrangements for the obsequies of Admiral Farragut, on Friday, September 30, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, and have authorized the issuing of the following order:—

The arrangements of the procession are announced to be as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.
Police.
Grand Marshal.
Aids.
U. S. Band from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn.
Escort—Marines and Firing Party.
Admiral's Flag—Body Bearers—U. S. Ensign.
Chaplain.
Body borne by eight Sailors.
Admiral's Secretary and Members of the Family.
Officers of the Navy as Mourners.
Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.
Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf.
Society of the Army of the Potomac.
SECOND DIVISION.
MEMBERS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.
Mayor of New York and other cities.
Ex-Mayors of New York and other cities.
Board of Aldermen of the city of New York, preceded by their Sergeants-at-Arms.
Board of Assistant Aldermen, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms.
Attaches of both Boards.
Delegates from the Common Councils of Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities.
CITY DEPARTMENTS AND ATTACHES, IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER.
Comptroller.
Commissioner of Public Works,
Corporation Counsel.
Corporation Attorney.
Public Administrator.
City Chamberlain.
Board of Police Commissioners.
Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction.
Board of Commissioners of the Fire Department.
Board of Commissioners of Parks.
Board of Commissioners of Docks.
Board of Commissioners of Excise.
Board of Commissioners of Health.
COUNTY GOVERNMENT.
Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, Surrogate,
Recorder, City Judge, and Judges of the Court of Special Sessions.
Police Magistrates.
Judges of the Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, Marine Court, and Civil Justices.
District Attorney, Assistants, and attaches.
Board of Tax Commissioners.
Board of Commissioners of Emigration.
Board of Education.
Inspectors of Common Schools and Trustees of Common Schools.
STATE GOVERNMENT.
His Excellency Governor Hoffman and Staff.
Ex-Governors of the State of New York.
The Departments of the State.
Members of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, preceded by their Sergeants at Arms.
Ex-Members of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York.
Judges of the Court of Appeals.
Foreign Ministers and Consuls.
Officers of the French Frigate.
New York State Society of the Cincinnati.
Chamber of Commerce
Captains of the Port of New York.
Harbor Masters.
Pilot Commissioners.
Port Wardens and all others deriving authority from the State Government.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENTS.
His Excellency the President of the United States and Members of the Cabinet, and invited guests, representing the Government of the United States.
Invited Guests of the City Authorities.
Officers and Sailors who served under Admiral Farragut.
THIRD DIVISION.
United States troops.
Second Division National Guard State of New York.
Grand Army of the Republic.
First Division National Guard of New York.
Ninth Ward Lincoln Union.
Union Home and School for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors.
Brigade of the Fire Department.

The line of march will be as follows:—

From the foot of Canal street up Canal street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth street, through Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue up Fifth avenue to Forty-ninth street, and through Forty-ninth street to the train of cars which has been tendered to the municipal authorities by the Harlem Railroad Company to convey the remains, escort, and mourners to Woodlawn Cemetery.

The route over which the remains must from the necessity of the case be borne being very short, the committee have determined to adopt the above arrangement and to move the remains and its escort, mourners, city government, and invited guests past the remainder of the funeral procession.

At 11 o'clock precisely the head of the column will move from the foo of Canal street, and that portion of the procession which is arranged along the route will remain in position until the remains have reached the head of the column, when the entire procession will take up the line of march.

All persons invited to take part in the obsequies are requested to meet in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M.

It is particularly requested by the committee that those who have charge of the church and Fire Department bells in the city, along the route of the procession, will cause the same to be tolled from the hour of 11 till the close of the procession.

And it is also requested that houses along the route may be suitably draped.

The committee especially request that all business may be suspended between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Board of Education have already signified their determination to grant a holiday to the public schools and to the students of the College of New York.

The streets through which the procession will pass are reserved from curb to curb for the funeral cortege.

Upon the arrival of the body abreast of Fort Wadsworth, minute guns will be fired.

Arriving at Woodlawn, the procession will move from the cars to the grave on foot in precisely the order designated for the procession in the city.

The funeral train will return immediately after the termination of the ceremonies.

The committee have determined that, should the weather prove stormy on Friday, the procession will be postponed until Monday, when these orders will take effect.

Brevet Major-General Alex. S. Webb, U. S. A., Grand Marshal.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

French Retrenchment.

Cutting Down Expenses.

HOME AFFAIRS.

The Great Fall Freshet.

Destruction in the South.

The Farragut Funeral.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Tax on Newspapers.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30.—The *Independance Belge* says the new French Government has imposed a special tax of four centimes per number on all newspapers, domestic and foreign.

Dramatic Pensions Stopped.

TOURS, Sept. 30.—Later advices from Paris announce that Jules Simon has stopped the pensions to those dramatic writers who needed no assistance.

Great Reduction of Expenses.

Retrenchments have also been made in the public expenditures by the Minister of Finance by cutting down the salaries of counsellors of State and prefects of departments. It is also proposed to reduce the pay of the ministers.

The members of the Provisional Government have announced that they do not wish any pay for their services. Counting upon the total suppression of the civil list and the Senate, it is expected that the saving to the Government will reach fifty millions, as will be shown by a comparison of the first budget under the new Government with the last under the Empire. It is understood that the pay of all the high functionaries will be regulated with a view to the strictest economy.

The Bank of Holland.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—The Bank of Holland has reduced the rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

Austria and the United States.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—The naturalization treaty with the United States has been signed by the Austrian government.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Great Freshet.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 30.—Superintendent Kates, of the Western Union line, telegraphs this morning that a number of buildings at Lynchburg have been swept away, and both gas and water works are submerged. Houses from the country above have been floating by all the morning and during last night. The new iron bridges of the Southside Railroad were carried away this morning.

Heavy Rains and Freshets.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 30.—The highest freshet ever known here is prevailing. At Lynchburg the passenger bridge across the James river, a quarter of a mile long, was washed away last night. The depots of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and Virginia and Tennessee Railroad are submerged, the canal is submerged and the boats are going about over the tow-path and through the lower streets of the city. The water washed up the main gas-pipe at 11 o'clock last night.

Lynchburg was suddenly thrown into total darkness. A large number of employees on the Southside Railroad are cut off on an island below the city. The freshet will reach Richmond about 2 o'clock to-day, and the river here has already risen a foot. The merchants are busy in the lower portion of the city removing goods in time. The telegraph lines are down in all directions.

"Shoving the Queer."

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 30.—Benjamin T. Meaghern was arrested yesterday on the charge of receiving by express a large sum of counterfeit money.

Horse Racing at Nashville.

A match race took place yesterday on the Nashville trotting course for $500, mile to harness, between Newberry and Lizzie Craig, and was won by the former. Lizzie Craig won the first heat. Time 2·53, 2·51½, and 2·51½.

Railway Election.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 30.—The stockholders of the Mississippi River Railway have elected H. S. McComb, John Overton, J. L. King, E. Norton, F. M. White, S. H. Bernard, A. T. Lacy, D. M. Henning, and John L. Norton, Directors; A. T. Lacy, President, and L. Norton, Secretary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Homesteads.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Under the provisions of the act of July 15, 1870, ex-soldiers or sailors may enter one hundred and sixty acres of public lands for homesteads by the payment of fees amounting to about twenty-five dollars. They are not required to pay two dollars and fifty cents per acre, as has been stated in several journals. Five years' residence on a tract is required to perfect the title, as in all cases under the old Homestead act.

Attorney-General Akerman

is yet suffering from his recent attack of fever. Assistant-Attorney-General Talbot is acting as Attorney-General.

Registration in Maryland

shows a very large proportion of colored voters, and Republicans expect greater gains than before.

The anticipated

Public Debt Statement

to be issued in a day or two will show a very handsome reduction during the present month. Receipts from all sources have been quite heavy, and the expenditures considerably less than last month.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

Commissioner Delano

to-day resumed his official duties.

The Navy Department

is closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Admiral Farragut.

The President

is not expected to reach Washington until Monday morning next.

The United States Steamer Narragansett,

now preparing for sea at Portsmouth, N. H., it is understood will go to Brazil.

Nickels not Redeemable.

Fifteen dollars in nickel coin was received at the Treasury to-day from a postmaster asking that that amount be redeemed in paper money. This coinage is not redeemable, and Treasurer Spinner so informs the sender.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Farragut Funeral.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The remains of Admiral Farragut arrived this morning, on the Bristol, accompanied by a committee of the Common Council. They were taken thence in the tug-boat Catalpa to Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Commandant of the Navy Yard and a number of other officers being on board the tug. They left the Navy Yard about 10·30, and arrived at the foot of Canal street at 11, amidst a tremendous salute of guns, and handed over to those in waiting. The procession started immediately amidst a salute of guns and immense crowds.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Cotton quiet; sales 700 bales uplands at 16¾c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 7000 barrels. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales 28,000 bushels. Corn quiet; sales 21,000 bushels mixed Western at 85@86c. Oats dull; sales 12,000 bushels Ohio at 53@55½c.; Western at 51@53c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard dull; steam, 14¾@15⅝c.; kettle, 15¾@16¼c. Whisky quiet at 88c.

FROM CAPE MAY.

The Wilson Arson Case.

CAPE MAY, Sept. 30.—In the Cape May arson case Wilson was honorably acquitted, the jury being out five minutes.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Sept. 30, 1870.

The state of the weather to-day has a decided influence on the money market as well as on most branches of trade. Very little money is wanted by the brokers, as there is no employment for it, and rates to-day for call loans were lower. We quote at 5@5½ per cent. on good collaterals. Some paper is offering, but the amount falls far short of the daily average for the week, and capitalists are perhaps less exacting. We quote prime acceptances at 6@9 per cent., according to credits and other circumstances.

There is no regular New York gold quotation this morning, but on Third street the brokers are buying at 113⅞@114, and selling at 114¼.

Governments are quiet and rather weak, with few transactions to notice.

Local stocks were decidedly dull and nominal. Small sales of new city 6s at 101¾.

In Reading Railroad there were no sales. The bid were 48·31@48¾. Sales of Pennsylvania at 60¼, an advance; Lehigh Valley at 59¾; and Camden and Amboy at 114¾. 37¾ was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In the balance of the list the only business done was in Lehigh, which sold at 38¼, b. o.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 Am Gold	114	$1000 O C & A R R bs	80¼
$200 City 6s, New	101¾	204 sh Penna R	60¾
$1000 do	101¾	13 sh Leh V R	59¼
$2000 C & A 6s, 69	92	100 sh Leh N	33¼
$1000 N Pa 7s	94	32 sh Read R	48¾
$500 do	94	40 do	48¾
$500 do	94	1 do	49

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; do. 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 111¼@111½; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, new, 110½@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, do. 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111¼. Gold, 113¾@114½; Silver, 108@110; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 82@83; Central Pacific Railroad, 89@90; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 72@75.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Arrived, steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 30

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....72 | 11 A. M.....73 | 2 P. M.....76

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Bark Poseidon, Knudrin, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
Park Charlotte, Steif, Stettin, P. Wright & Sons.
Schr M. A. Folsom, Rose, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro., & Co.
Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, Boston, do.
Schr Thomas G. Smith, Lake, do. do.
Schr Cherub, Lamon, Washington, do.
Schr Trade Wind, Cullen, Georgetown, do.
Schr Cedar Grove, Henderson, Milford, do.
Schr E. A. West, Evans, do. do.
Schr R. J. Caperoon, Ellis, Salisbury, do.
Schr J. B. Connor, Blocksom, Camden, Del., do.
Schr S. W. Hopkins, Dally, New York, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Eliza S. Potter, Petter, Allyn's Point, do.
Schr H. Blackman, Jones, Warren, do.
Schr E. May, Higgins, Provincetown, do.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Kinney, Providence, do.
Schr Sea Nymph, Conley, do. do.
Boat Mary and Emma, Forsyth, Hudson, do.
Boat John Tracey, Tucker, New York, do.
Boat Anna and Mary Van Dusen, Gunson, New York, Van Dusen, Bro., & Co.
Boat R. RR. No. 100, Robinson, New York, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, 6 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hultz, from Providence.
Schr Alexander, Baker, from New Haven.
Schr Alexander Young, Young, from Boston.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Corson, do.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, do.
Schr A. C. Buckley, Buckley, from Salem.
Schr Daniel Collins, Townsend, from Portland.
Schr Mary Comegys, Wilson, from Alexandria.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 30.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

A. Page, Son & Co., and J. H. Hogg & Co., with lumber to E. G. Fay.

E. G. Postlethwaite, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.

Boats detained by a severe S. E. storm.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamers City of Dublin, Eynon, for Liverpool, and Santos, Heidon, for Bristol, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Steamers City of Merida, Deaken, for Vera Cruz via Havana; Missouri, Edwards, for Havana; San Francisco, Hig

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE STANTON CONTROVERSY.

From the N. Y. World.

The quarrel over Mr. Stanton's character, which his friends have provoked, is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. To us, who, having our own matured opinions about Mr. Stanton's character, are profoundly indifferent on the subject, its simple alternatives are equally satisfactory. Either, pending the Buchanan administration, Mr. Stanton was meanly and basely false to his patron and his trusting friends, or else he was technically "disloyal," and actively engaged in cheating the Republicans. He may have been both, for Mr. Sumner tells us he had "an instinctive insight into men and things." Certain it is that Mr. Stanton's friends claim for him immunity because he is dead. Had they chosen to pile up positive panegyric on his tomb until, with the festive Mr. Seward, they made him "almost divine," no one would have said a word. Yet this did not suffice. His ravenous shade had to be propitiated by richer sacrifices. Take the case of Senator Wilson and his man Friday—Hoar. The latter for Stanton's sake made a dissecting-room of the Supreme Court, and mangled a dead President in his honor, to the disgust of all about him. But as Hoar has had his reward, we say naught more about him. Senator Wilson steals away to Boston, and collecting all the crisp faggots of its periodical rhetoric, the very rubbish of the *Atlantic*, he rears a huge pile, like old Caxon's at Glenwithershins, and sets it on fire. Great and ghastly was the glare thereof. He laid upon it the dead Mr. Buchanan, and the dead Mr. Toucey, and the dead Mr. Floyd, and the hideous smoke and loathly smell of this frightful incremation dispersed itself throughout the land. Then was it that Judge Black, a friend of at least two of these maltreated dead, indignantly came forward with his honest words of vindication. He spoke strongly, as he felt strongly. He knew that the accusations were untrue, and he was loth to believe (though by this time his loyal faith must be a little staggered) that his pet Stanton (for it was Judge Black who gave him his position) could be so false. Judge Black was earnest in tone, and, as he is apt to be, vigorous in phrase, and his resentful defense of the dead carried dismay into the nest of the slanderers. This was in June last.

It now seems (for this new Atlantic article tells us so) that the whole fraternity was promptly called into council. Seward, and Sumner, and Hoar, and Howard, and Holt, and Dawes (and Mrs. Dawes), *dii majores et minores* of Massachusetts and Michigan, were summoned to Wilson's rescue, and all gave their testimony. The October magazine serves up to us the dish of which there were so many cooks. Its article blazes away at our poor Pennsylvanian like the gun charged with trumpery which Major Gahagan fired at the elephant. We have not had time to hear of its effect in York.

With more than one peculiarity in this manifesto the critical reader cannot fail to be struck. Though the memories of Stanton, proving him to have been an original acrid abolitionist of the Lundy school, go back over many years, no dates are given of recent occurrences, so that they can be tested, and everything rests upon the present hearsay. It is what Mr. Sumner, or Mr. Dawes, or Mr. Howard says Stanton told him, so that the slightest flaw of truth in either link separates and destroys the whole. Take the great overt act of Stanton's bullying the Buchanan Cabinet, on a certain occasion. The Bostonese conspirators seek to prove it by telling us that Dawes told Wilson that Holt told him all about it; and this roundabout evidence is reinforced by an assertion that Mrs. Dawes ("saint and martyr") "distinctly remembers hearing Mr. Stanton tell the story." Besides which, Holt says that "several years ago in the War Department"—that is two years after 1860—Stanton read him a letter to Mr Schell, descriptive of the scene, which, however, he dared not send, thinking "such disclosures could not be justified unless made with the consent of the parties to the Cabinet meeting." In other words, as it is not pretended such consent ever was given, he went about retailing the story privately to Mr. Buchanan's bitter enemies, and to the gossipping women of Washington, but was ashamed to put it in writing and send it under his own signature to a high-spirited and honorable man like Mr. Schell. Really, this makes the matter much worse.

To this is opposed the positive testimony of Judge Black, who says he was present on the occasion referred to, and that nothing of the kind occurred. As to the credibility and personal integrity of this witness, we can safely say there is not a respectable Republican in the State of Pennsylvania, where he is best known and most honored, who will question the veracity of Chief Justice Black. Massachusetts probably believes in Wilson and company, just as it does in the realities of spirit-rapping and the honesty of Butler.

The evidence Senator Wilson adduces as to Stanton's midnight, or rather after midnight, visit to Sumner—for, like the ghost of Alonzo the brave, he came

"When the bell had tolled one"—

and the intrigue, carried on through the agency of a pet patent lawyer, Mr. Peter H. Watson, with Seward, with that striking episode when they met hurriedly in the street and "separated quickly" for fear of being caught—as to all these the evidence of the cabal is more direct, and really tends very strongly to Stanton's conviction. We have not room for details, simply reproducing one paragraph taken from Dawes' communication to the Boston *Congregationalist*, for these people always have a religious twang and love to mix piety and slander. We beg the reader to observe that, although Mr. Toucey, now dead, is clearly meant, the writer shrank from mentioning his name:—

In an article written immediateyl after the death of Mr. Stanton and published in the *Congregationalist* of Boston, he stated that some of the most important and secret plans of the conspirators became known and were thwarted by means of communications from Mr. Stanton to the committee. "Once a member of that committee," said Mr. Dawes in this article, "read by the light of the street lamps these words:—'Secretary —— is a traitor, depend upon it. He declared in Cabinet to-day that he did not want to deliver this Government intact into the hands of the black Republicans. Arrest him instantly, or all will be lost.' The paper went back to its hiding-place, but the Secretary, though he walked the streets unmolested, was watched from that hour."

And all this time Stanton was associating with Secretary Toucey on terms of apparent confidence and friendliness!

One other word, and we drop this fetid subject for the moment. In Seward's certificate it is expressly stated that Stanton always expressed "entire confidence in the loyalty of the President and of the heads of the departments who remained in association with him until the close of that administration," two of them being Isaac Toucey and Jeremiah S. Black! How long the patience and forbearance of those who are interested in the fair fame of the late President Buchanan, of whom the mildest phrase here used is "a feeble, blind, broken-down old man," will endure, we cannot say. But this we have reason to believe, that they have in their possession evidence, in Mr. Stanton's own handwriting, which shows that he was a professing friend and admirer of President Buchanan to the last, that he thought most disparagingly of the sainted Lincoln, and that he despised the whole crew of the radical leaders, including Seward himself. The truth in this matter, also, will some day see the light.

EARL RUSSELL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

From the N. Y. Times.

Our special correspondent in London telegraphed us a few days since that Earl Russell had been communicating his views to the public on the questions of international law now arising between Prussia and Great Britain. The venerable statesman is reported as affirming the position, on these grave subjects, which was originally taken by Washington, undoubtedly under the especial influence of Hamilton, expounded in our Neutrality act of 1794, and subsequently confirmed and amplified in the amended act of 1818. These views of international obligations formed the basis also of the British legislation on this important matter. In fact, before 1819, there were no acts of Parliament to preserve British neutrality. The legislation of Washington and Hamilton, adopted by Congress, was copied, in most of its features, by the British administration, and appears in the famous "Foreign Enlistment act" of 1819, of which we had such unfortunate experience during the rebellion. The very articles in our own acts which were omitted in the British—no doubt with design—would have saved all the trouble which we had from British interference in our civil war. Had "the legislation of Washington," of which Earl Russell speaks now so admiringly, been exactly followed in the British acts, or even the spirit of it imitated by Earl Russell's own administration, no Alexandra or Alabama would have escaped from British ports.

The Prussian claims, if they are correctly reported, of which, probably, Earl Russell is satisfied, would not be sustained by any portion of our legislation. The Prussian Government is reported as being indignant that, while Great Britain is professedly neutral, she permits arms and contraband of war to be sent over to the French and sold to them; so that, in fact, a neutral is supporting or arming one belligerent against another. It might perhaps be a desirable improvement in international law if neutrals were forbidden to sell any material of war to either belligerent, and the act were considered a violation of neutrality. Common sense, which is the basis of international law, teaches that war ought not to be supported by the aid of neutrals. Nor would it be enough, from this point of view, to say that the merchandise is sent forth as a private venture, and that the injured belligerent can capture it if she is able. The belligerent may be situated as Prussia is now, and not able to command the seas, so that a war might be protracted by the assistance of a party at peace with both combatants. Moreover, our code teaches that a nation is bound by its own supreme authority to execute international justice and law, whether it has municipal legislation or not. Were it the custom of nations to forbid the export of arms as private merchandise from a neutral port to a belligerent, and were this international law, Great Britain would be obliged to execute it towards Prussia, whether her enlistment acts sanctioned it or not. But, unfortunately for the Prussian demands, it is not. All "the legislation of Washington"—the acts of 1794 and 1818, and the British act of 1819—expressly allow arms and contraband of war to be exported by private individuals at their own risk and venture. They are liable, of course, to seizure and confiscation by the injured belligerent, but that is all. The sending them, or permitting them to be sent, by a neutral, is not itself an act of war, nor an infraction of neutrality.

The preparing of hostile expeditions in a neutral territory is, of course, such an infraction; as is also the arming or increasing the armament of belligerent cruisers, or any purchase of arms for either of these purposes. But the purely mercantile or private sale of arms or material of war by the traders of a neutral or the individual subjects of a belligerent has never been forbidden. Indeed, according to international usage, any English merchant might now build and arm a vessel, and offer her for sale in Liverpool to the French. He might send her out as a commercial venture, with regular papers, to Havre, filled with rifles and cannon, and sell her there, without violating any neutrality legislation or any previous custom existing between nations. The distinction, indeed, would be a delicate one, in such a case, between a "hostile expedition" and a commercial enterprise, and the belligerent might reasonably object; but if "commercial intent" were proved, no British or American court would condemn or detain the vessel. Still more clearly is the private export of arms, with the risk of seizure, permitted.

But all international law must be formed by reasonable precedents. The Prussians have reformed the art of war. They may also change the code of peace; and they may reasonably claim that such private protracting of war by a neutral shall in future cease, and pledge themselves to a like obligation when they in turn are in the position of neutrals. They may demand in the name of justice and common sense that a power at peace should not equip and arm a power at war, and thus lengthen the struggle. Such a demand could not be deemed unreasonable by any of the powers which may be engaged in future conflicts.

THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIERY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The London *Spectator*, apropos to the superior material of the Prussian forces, says:—"We confess we cannot believe in educated pawns. Educated soldiers will think more critically about the military policy than uneducated; will be apter to discern if their lives are thrown away to no purpose; will necessarily feel distrust sooner, and this criticising and rationalizing spirit in the minds of the troops will be of a paralyzing kind, and tend to mutiny if they have not full right to put perfect faith in the ability of their leaders." The successes of the Prussian soldiery, it urges, is no argument in favor of culture among the rank and file because they do have the requisite faith in their leaders.

The problem proposed by the *Spectator* is one that increases in importance with every year, as it is only the present century which has produced the phenomenal spectacle of great armies possessing individual culture equal to those of Prussia, or our own during the civil war. War is, in essence, the application of brute force to subserve a moral purpose; the question becomes a vital one, whether that force is more effective or not as it loses its resemblance to mere machinery. The *Spectator* hardly meets the point at issue. The educated soldier is not likely to be educated in the art of war. The general conduct of a battle is, as everybody knows, a matter of which the subordinate officers even have but the vaguest conception while it is in progress. The printer, or lawyer, or merchant, serving in the ranks would have certainly but little opportunity to criticise the tactics of their leaders, and, from the mere fact that education teaches the necessity of discipline and obedience, would not be half so likely to do it as the ignorant boor whose only motive to subordination is fear. Besides, the better a man comprehends his own business the more likely is he to respect the knowledge of another man which he has never mastered. In any exceptional case, too, the culture of the common soldier would undoubtedly render him more effective. An army fights no worse, surely, because, when exigency requires (as was so often the case with our Northern troops), it can produce from the ranks architects, engineers, surgeons—every practical handicraftsmen—if needed. The theory that educated men without faith in their leaders would be more apt to mutiny, can be disproved by the unflinching patience with which our troops, both in the North and South, stood in the jaws of death while commanders and policy were changed again and again, and each time, as they well knew, for cause. Our rank and file, too, unlike the Prussians, were men, in ordinary life, not only unused to discipline but accustomed to make and unmake both their leaders and policy.

"The educated pawn," no doubt, will be the safest and boldest piece to play, provided always that he, too, has his heart in the game. Here comes the rub, which the *Spectator* does not seem to have seen. The educated Prussian or American consents to be a tool when the motive seems worthy of the sacrifice; but the days of unreasoning masses of red cloth and pipe-clay, moving steadily to death with no idea of the why or wherefore, beyond a vague notion of pluck and glory and their pay, are well nigh over. It would be worth while to ask, too, whether, when the pawns are a little better educated than now, they will not be inclined to question whether the game could not be played in some altogether different fashion? Whether brute force is the fairest and most rational method of discovering the justice of a moral question? We look with disgust at our grandfathers when they referred the defense of a woman's honor, or a property claim, or a religious truth, to the decision of a single combat. In our enlightenment we have done away with the pistol and duello. But we leave our national questions of right and wrong not to the arbitrament of common sense and justice, as represented by a conference of the wisest and clearest-sighted among the people, but to the blind brute force of masses of men, to the Chassepot and the mitrailleuse. These be the gods who decide for us. We have not much hope in the plans of any so-called peace party, but we have absolute faith in the growing common sense of mankind, and we believe that our grandchildren will consult other oracles than ours.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

From the N. Y. Sun.

France will soon present the spectacle of a country beleaguered in all directions by foreign armies, and Lyons will probably be added very soon to Paris, Metz, and the other cities besieged by the Prussians.

The great inequality in the condition of France and Germany consists in this: that while reverses could not considerably affect the integrity of the latter country, even a series of victories could hardly restore the prestige of France. The German soil has not been invaded, and, the adult population being all trained soldiers, there cannot be any difficulty in reinforcing the army. But France has been overrun by the enemy; some of her most important provinces are in his possession; the masses of the people, whatever may be their patriotic enthusiasm, are novices in military discipline and science; and, as we have experienced in this country, it is much easier for an absolute ruler than for the complicated and many-headed machinery of free institutions to control events in time of war. The Southerners, without a navy, and with a comparatively small army, but yielding obedience to the one-man power of Jefferson Davis, were thus enabled to hold at bay during four long years the immense armies and fleets of the United States Government. How much greater, then, is the advantage of the Prussian monarchists over the French republicans, since, in addition to the greater unity of action that belongs to autocratic governments, they are numerically and strategically superior to the shattered French forces.

No doubt, as in the days of the first Republic and its conflicts with the thrones of Europe, Trochu or some other great military leader may come to the rescue of the imperilled nation, and convert the present humiliation into transcendent glory. But if it be true that history tends to repeat itself, there must be, to begin with, some analogy with the events which paved the way for the triumph of the great Napoleon, and this analogy does not exist. On the contrary, instead of being overrun by foreign nations, the first Republic was the invader, and no monarchical soldier defiled the soil of Republican France while Napoleon was carrying war into the heart of monarchies. It was only when the uncle, as in our times the nephew, proved faithless to the Republic and donned the imperial livery, that fortune began to desert him, and the invaders came to dictate terms of peace in Paris.

But while the first Napoleonic Empire derived its glory and splendor from the victories achieved during the previous republican era, the republic of 1870 inherits all the calamities and has to contest against the invading enemies brought upon her by the infamies of the Second Empire. The republicans of 1870 cannot, like those in the beginning of this century, strengthen their cause by spreading terror in the ranks of kings, and by sending out their legions to belenguer the capitals of monarchs. Alas! they begin the work of freedom while engaged in a hopeless conflict with the mightiest King of the age. Instead of having armies to spare to besiege Cologne and Berlin, they can hardly gather sufficient force to save Paris and Lyons. The republic begins, therefore, with misfortunes and difficulties which will only cover it with the greater glory if it should prove able to sustain itself, and save the country that has been demoralized and ruined by the one-man power.

OUR CREDIT IN EUROPE.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The *American Register*, a weekly journal of Paris, devoted, as is well known, to Americans and their interests, in an article on American bonds abroad, in its issue of September 10, has this paragraph:—

"In spite of the strain upon financial affairs in Europe, in consequence of the war, United States securities rise in European markets. The truth is, both capitalists and the people who have any money to invest begin to see that we not only pay a higher interest than any other great power on the national debt, but that really there are no securities safer, if as safe, as ours. While other nations can scarcely make both ends meet, while they have little or no prospect of paying their debts, and while every extraordinary strain upon their finances adds to their indebtedness, our country is paying off its debt at the rate of a hundred millions and upwards a year. In fact our debt, large as the figures are, is but a bagatelle when compared with the vast resources and wonderful growth of the country. It is not surprising, then, that our bonds rise in the European markets. It is more surprising, indeed, that they have not risen much higher than the present quotations. Whatever may happen in Europe, the wealth and magnificent future of the American republic are such that it will be no difficulty to meet its liabilities, and to pay off within a few years the principal of the debt."

One of the very remarkable phenomena of the war in Europe is the slight disturbance in financial affairs that have taken place. There have been some days of panic in Paris, but everywhere else throughout Europe, with but the slightest exceptions, financial affairs have gone on about as usual. No such thing ever happened under similar circumstances before. For there is not only war, with no sure prospect of its speedy termination, between two of the great powers, but civil commotions are threatened in many parts of the continent. Spain is in the condition of a volcano just preceding eruption. The temporal power of the Papacy has just been thrown suddenly and ridiculously down. A lowering war cloud has already appeared in the East. England is nearer civil war than she has been before for two centuries. And there has been no general financial crisis whatever, whilst United States bonds are steady in the market, improving rather than declining in price.

If we search for the reason of this remarkable financial situation, we shall find it in the very fact of the presence of United States bonds in the markets of Europe. The natural effect of war in a country is to make money scarce. On account of the uncertainties of the future there is a tendency to hoard cash. Creditors call in their debts as rapidly as possible, and put a stop to further credits. Money that is owing abroad passes out of the country. Hence great disturbances and fluctuations, and not seldom, on the outqreak of war, disastrous panics. Heretofore, in Europe, all debts were paid in gold and silver coin, which passed and repassed from country to country, making successive stringency and redundancy. But now there is a substitute for coin, more convenient, and hardly less popular, with the advantage over coin of bearing interest and increasing in value. This substitute is composed of American securities. More salable than any other kind of property, they have served to pay debts between the different countries, so that violent disturbances in the circulating medium have thus been prevented. And so it happens, singularly enough, that the debt of the United States has prevented a calamitous financial crisis in Europe! American securities have thus done a service, or at least been chiefly instrumental therein, scarcely less beneficent to the people of Europe than would be the prevention of war; for the miseries resulting from a general financial crash are only less than the miseries resulting from war.

There is much to demand profound reflection by financiers in this notable situation. It is quite the reverse of what was generally supposed would be the result of the war. It was believed that our bonds would forthwith be returned to the United States and sold for what they would fetch in gold. On the contrary, it would appear that had the amount held abroad been much larger than it is, it might have been used to the great benefit of the countries directly or indirectly affected as to their finances by the war. We may readily conclude that the result will inevitably be to improve the price of our securities, in the future, abroad, and also, of course, at home.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
S 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1870.
An election for Ten Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
9 19 13t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted. N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINS, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9 1 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ GRAND MASS MEETING!

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!

HONESTY. ECONOMY.

"AS GOES MAINE SO GOES PENNSYLVANIA."

THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA, THE FRIENDS OF OUR

NATIONAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIONS,

and who have sympathized with them in

MAINTAINING THE UNION

and in settling

FAIRLY AND PERMANENTLY

the questions which threatened its destruction, and all who

ACQUIESCE IN THEIR SETTLEMENT

as necessary to the

PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY,

and to the

AVOIDANCE OF FURTHER CONFUSION AND TURMOIL,

WILL MEET IN

MASS MEETING

AT

BROAD AND MARKET STREETS,

ON

SATURDAY EVENING, OBTOBER 1,

to seek means to insure

SUCCESS AT THE APPROACHING ELECTION,

TO PROVIDE AGAINST FRAUD,

and to announce and discuss the measures which the

GREAT REPUBLICAN PARTY,

HAVING SETTLED RECONSTRUCTION,

now propose for fostering the

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY,

for the

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY,

for the

REDUCTION OF TAXATION

and a simultaneous

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT,

for securing a

SOUND BUT PLENTIFUL CURRENCY,

and an eventual

SAFE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS,

and for effecting a thorough

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE,

THAT

ECONOMY AND INTEGRITY

shall supersede

EXTRAVAGANCE AND FRAUD

in every Department of Government.

LET THIS MEETING BE AN OVERWHELMING ONE!

Let our citizens show by their presence that they disapprove all

WRANGLING ABOUT RECONSTRUCTION,

now that it is a

FIXED FACT,

and when our

MATERIAL INTERESTS DEMAND ATTENTION!

ALL ARE INVITED TO LABOR FOR THE GOOD OF ALL!

NATIVE AND ADOPTED CITIZENS,

THE RICH AND THE POOR,

THE CAPITALIST AND THE ARTISAN,

THE MERCHANT AND THE MECHANIC,

THE MANUFACTURER, THE LABORER, AND

THE PROFESSIONAL MAN, ARE

ALL INTERESTED!

Let all come and strive for the general welfare.

LET THE PEOPLE SUPPORT THE FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE.

The following distinguished and eloquent speakers will address the meeting:—

Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General United States.
Hon. JOS. R. HAWLEY, ex-Governor of Connecticut.
Hon. JOHN SCOTT, U. S. Senator.
Hon. SIMON CAMERON, U. S. Senator.
Hon. JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. H. BUCHER SWOPE.
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY.
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Hon. HENRY D. MOORE.
Hon. JOHN COVODE, Chairman State Central Committee.
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
General HENRY H. BINGHAM.
Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL.
BENJAMIN HUCKEL, Esq.
ALFRED C. HARMER, Esq.
Hon. A. WILSON HENSZEY.
General JOSHUA T. OWEN.
Colonel WILLIAM B. MANN.
General HORATIO G. SICKEL.
AND OTHERS.

A GRAND AND MOST MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,

under the superintendence of

PROFESSOR JACKSON,

will be given

PREVIOUS TO AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE MEETING.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

JOHN McCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
MARSHALL C. HONG, }

9 26] CHARLES W. RIDGWAY, Chairman of Committee on Public Meetings.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ U N I O N.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
EDWARD M. PAXSON.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:
JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS:
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Late private 73d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT:
SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES:
ROBERT H. BEATTY.

CITY COMMISSIONER:
CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN HUCKEL.
2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.
4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT:
BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON.
2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
3d " WILLIAM KELLEY.
4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th " ROLERT JOHNSON.
8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.
9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th " JOHN E. REYBURN.
11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER.
12th " JOHN LAMON.
13th " JOHN DUMBELL.
14th " JOHN CLOUD.
15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT.
16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th " WATSON COMLY.
18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
J. McCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
M. C. HONG, }
9 14 wfm-st&d9t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 308 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 7 11 tf

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 8 6m

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S

PATENT SOFA BED.

All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,

H. F. HOVER,

No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

5 21 tuf6m PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—General Thomas spoke last evening at Broad and Spring Garden streets.

—A meeting of the Presbyterian Evangelical Alliance was held yesterday afternoon, at their rooms, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee, consisting of Drs. Musgrave, Johnson, and Patterson, appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a paper defining more particularly the mode of operating in the different churches. Rev. Dr. Musgrave presided, and Rev. Dr. Nevin acted as secretary. After religious exercises, Rev. Dr. Patterson, pastor of the South Presbyterian Church, presented a report defining the objects and medium of operation of the alliance, and recommending a plan of operation in each church. After some discussion, the report was adopted. A sub-committee was then appointed to superintend the different objects of the work, when an adjournment took place.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113¾.

—The political campaign in Missouri is quite active.

—Yellow fever has just appeared in Galveston, Texas.

—Richmond, Va., is having more municipal troubles.

—The Ticket Agents' Annual Convention is now being held in Chicago.

—Twenty-two persons died from yellow fever in New Orleans on Wednesday.

—President Grant has been invited to visit California by a number of prominent Californians.

—Regent Serrano has ordered the execution of the Spanish Emancipation law in Cuba and Porto Rico.

—The labor reform folks of the Sixth Massachusetts district have nominated General Banks for Congress.

—The English Lutheran Synod of Eastern Pennsylvania is now in session at Harrisburg.

—Thomas P. Conner, a Mississippi legislator, was shot and killed in a difficulty in Wenona yesterday.

—A large number of the Government clerks are going home from Washington to vote at the October election.

—Some damage has occurred in the neighborhood of Staunton, Va., owing to a heavy flood west of the Blue Ridge.

—Minister Washburne is shut up in Paris, and our State Department has received nothing from him since the 17th instant.

—The Department of State has been notified that two American travellers are supposed to have lost their lives on Mont Blanc during the early part of this month.

—Suits have been commenced against the Directors of the suspended Central Bank of Brooklyn, for the recovery of certain public deposits. Deception and fraud are charged against the officers.

—Elizabeth McGlynn, a young woman employed as a weaver in the Reading Cotton Mills, while cleaning a loom that was in motion, yesterday, got her hair entangled in the machinery and was completely scalped.

—From Greenwood and Lynchburg, Va., come reports of a rain storm so heavy as to interrupt all travel. A train was last night weatherbound in the mountains. The railroads have suffered much damage, and loss of life is apprehended.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

A message was received from Mayor Fox, containing an invitation from the Mayor of New York, for members of City Councils to attend the funeral of Admiral Farragut in that city.

A communication was read from Thomas J. Worrell, City Solicitor, declaring that the ordinance appropriating $450,000 for building the house of correction, passed last week, was irregular, as the City Solicitor has not yet signed the contract with Mr. Dobbins, the builder.

The Board of Health sent in a communication stating that Norris street, west from Richmond, is nearly impassable and a public nuisance. Referred.

Mr. George A. Smith presented a petition for the laying of water-pipe in Seventeenth street, between Alleghany avenue and Tioga street.

Mr. Fareira submitted an ordinance making an appropriation to the Department of Police to reimburse the Fire Marshal for investigating incendiary fires. Referred.

Mr. King presented a resolution to enter satisfaction on the official bonds of Thomas J. Barger, late City Solicitor. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Cattell, the bill rearranging the lines of Thirty-fourth street, so as to make a direct approach to the Park, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Jones submitted a resolution that in all cases of drunkenness, breach of the peace, or assault and battery, on application of the wife or any near relative, the police magistrate may take bail for the appearance of such person; and authorizing the Mayor to discharge any turnkey or policeman who refuses to recognize the bail bond. Referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Cochran offered a resolution of thanks to Mayor Hall, of New York, for the invitation to attend the obsequies of the late Admiral Farragut. Passed.

An ordinance making an appropriation to pay certain bills for insurance on city property was passed.

The following bills from Common Council were considered:

One making an appropriation to pay damages in opening Medford street. Concurred in.

An amendment to the bill relative to removing tracks on Market street, providing that it shall be from Eighth to Thirteenth street, and within three years. Concurred in.

The bill for the approval of the contract with Mr. Dobbins for building a house of correction, the special order of the day, was taken up and debated at great length.

A motion to postpone was rejected.

Mr. Smith moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on the House of Correction, with instructions to prepare a proper contract. Agreed to.

A resolution accepting the invitation to attend the obsequies of the late Admiral Farragut was concurred in.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour, President Louis Wagner in the chair.

Petitions were presented and referred, as follows:

One from Jay Cooke asking to connect their office by telegraph with the Central Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph. Referred.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to confer on the subject of setting apart Shackamaxon street for market stands for farmers.

The resolution to change the place of voting in the Fourth division of the Seventeenth ward was referred.

A message was received from the Mayor inviting the members of Councils to participate in the funeral exercises of Admiral Farragut, by request of the Mayor of New York.

Mr. H. Huhn presented a resolution accepting the invitation. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee on Finance, presented a resolution authorizing certain transfers in the annual appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor. Agreed to.

Mr. S. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution for the paving of Apple, Leithgow, and Beulah streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Willets, of Committee on Surveys, presented an ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Seventeenth street, from Arch to Chestnut street. Agreed to.

Mr. H. Huhn, of the Committee on Police, reported a resolution to make certain transfers in the annual appropriation to the Police Department. Agreed to.

Also, one authorizing the Committee on Water to take immediate steps to ascertain and remedy the cause of the failure in the supply of water in the Fifteenth ward. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. Wm. F. Miller offered a resolution to change the place of voting in the third division of the Twenty-sixth ward. Agreed to.

Also a resolution to change the place of voting in the Tenth division of the Fourth ward. Agreed to.

Also an ordinance appropriating $3000 to the Department of Markets and City Property, to complete the improvements in Norris square. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. Rice offered a resolution allowing the Continental Hotel Company to use a portion of the pavement on Sansom street below Ninth to sink an artesian well. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley presented the estimates of the City Treasury Department, and that of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, for the year 1871.

The Guardians of the Poor ask $440,876, being an increase of $20,000 over 1870. The City Treasury Department asks for $24,600, being an increase of $1500 over the appropriation of the present year. Referred to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. Myers offered a resolution to revise the plans of a portion of the Twenty-eighth ward between Abbotsford and Schoolhouse lane. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on City Property to inquire into the expediency of laying asphaltum pavements in Norris square. Referred.

Adjourned.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

FRENCH SUCCESSES NEAR PARIS—THE PRUSSIANS DRIVEN BACK—PRUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF STRASBURG—THE MEZPIERES ARMISTICE.

The Times of this morning has a special dispatch giving the following intelligence: On Tuesday last, September 27, the French made another sortie from Metz. The forces consisted of cavalry and artillery, and were protected by the guns of Forts Quinten and Bottes. The French advanced to Ars-le-Queux, where the Prussians were encountered and another severe conflict ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the French, though they carried off their wounded, dead and all the Prussian prisoners they had captured. The village was burned by shells.

The French garrison of Strasburg have been removed to Rastadt, in Baden, as prisoners of war. The Prussians have already occupied the town and citadel, and the bridge to Kehl has been restored by pioneers.

At nine o'clock the mayor and municipal authorities of Strasburg proceeded to Mundelsheim. At half past ten the garrison laid down their arms, and at eleven o'clock the Prussians, together with the Baden troops, had occupied all the public places and buildings. The Prussian generals are to formally enter the city to-day. Three batteries have been established at Place de Kleber.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—[Special to the New York Times.]—I have it from a well-informed quarter that the pressure brought to bear upon the English Ministry by men like Sir Henry Bulwer on the one hand, and deputations from the radical party on the other, is producing an effect upon the government, which is likely to depart from its policy of abstention from active mediation.

The working classes favor a determined effort to stop the war. It is curious to see that while the married men of the city are against interference, all military and naval men are loud in their expressions of indignation because no effort is made by England to save France from ruin.

A correspondent, writing from Hamburg, the 27th, states that a reserve corps of 80,000 men passed through Frankfort this week, to reinforce the Prussian armies. Typhus fever is prevalent in German hospitals. The wounded are being removed from contagion.

LONDON, Sept 29.—[Special to the New York Times.]—The Pall Mall Gazette this evening contains a letter from an American surgeon, who, from the initials, seems to be Dr. Sims, inclosing a translation of a protest, drawn up by French officers, against capitulation at Sedan, signed by a number of generals and superior officers who claim that they ought to have sat in council on that step; but state that they have been kept in utter ignorance of it. If they had known that it was intended they would have opposed with all their energy a surrender unexampled in history.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The negotiation for the entry of the South German States into the northern confederation have failed. Delbruck has returned from his mission.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The popular appetite for conquest is increasing, but trustworthy accounts from headquarters represent the King and Bismarck as both sincerely desirous for peace.

TOURS, Sept. 29.—It is announced that dispatch balloons will be sent from Paris daily.

Advices received to-day from the capital report successes for the besieged in various minor movements around the city. The Mobile Guard behave extremely well under fire. The removal from Tours is no longer talked of.

The following dispatches have been received by the Ministers:

ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—The enemy, who yesterday was at Cercottas, the first station on the railway north of this city, appears to be retiring. It is believed news of a serious check near Paris occasions their retreat.

BELLEGARD, Sept. 28.—It is reported that Pithiviers has been evacuated by the Prussians, who have withdrawn in the direction of Etampes.

NEMOURS, Sept. 28.—At Chapelle la Reine, the Prussian post was captured by Francs-tireurs. After the departure of the latter the Prussians returned to the place and burned some dwellings and exacted a contribution of ten thousand francs.

Francs-tireurs also captured a convoy of munitions on the way to the Prussian forces in the neighborhood.

MEZIERES, Sept. 29, via London.—An armistice has been concluded with the Prussian forces around this town, and will probably be continued until October 7.

Verdun is besieged, but the Prussians have made no strong demonstrations against the place.

LYONS, Sept. 23.—[Special to New York Sun.]—The Southern League, or independent association of the different southern departments of France, is growing stronger every day, and a formidable army will be organized before long, with Lyons and Marseilles as central points. There is no mob in this city, and perfect order reigns under the red flag.

METZ, Sept. 27.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—Prince Frederick Charles reports himself permanently established at the chateau of Corny-Johannstein. The main depot is at the same place. The condition of the troops is greatly improved. The weather is warm and dry, and the troops are settled in good quarters. The French have completed a new redoubt between St. Quentin and Plaffeville, and also additional intrenchments inside the fortifications. Besides the troops in the city Bazaine's army is encamped in four different places.

There is a large encampment on the eastern slope of St. Quentin; second, in the valley between Metz and Forts Embarodene and Quentin; third, at the foot of Fort St. Julien, and fourth, in the rear of the railway sheds and workshops.

TOURS, Sept. 29.—[Special to New York Herald.]—Advices from Paris to the 25th inst., have been received. It is reported that the success of the French on the previous day produced a favorable impression. Heavy losses to the Prussians are reported.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—[Special to the New York World.]—By the recent successes of the French troops around Paris the circle of the German investment has been shattered at two points, and repelled to a distance varying from three to six miles, and the French have occupied the positions taken in strong force.

The Hungarian government, fearing the consequences of Russia's demonstrations against Austria, insists upon co-operation, or at least the absolute neutrality of Austria in the hostilities between Russia and Germany.

It is reported that Russia, supposed to be threatening Turkey, has really offered to protect her against any attempts of the Pacha of Egypt at independence.

—The following curious sentence, "*Sator arepo teret opera rotas*," is not first-class Latin, but may be freely translated:—"I cease from my work; the mower will wear his wheels." It is, in fact, something like a nonsense verse, but has these peculiarities:—1. It spells backward and forward all the same. 2. Then the first letter of each word spells the first word. 3. Then all the second letters of each word spell the second word. 4. Then all the third; and so on through the fourth and fifth. 5. Then commencing with the last letter of each word, spells the first word. 6. Then the next to the last, and so on through.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5:54 | MOON SETS..... 9:53
SUN SETS..... 5:44 | HIGH WATER..... 5:58

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

WM. W. PAUL, WM. ADAMSON, JOHN H. MICHENER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Virginia	Havre	New York	Sept. 13
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14
Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Batavia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 20
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Holland	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 1
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 1
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Oct. 4
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 8
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 15
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Sept. 30
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 30
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct 1
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 1
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Oct. 11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer William P. Clyde, Morgan, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. bark Agostina, Thom, Elsinore for orders, B. Crawley & Co.
Bark Leonidas, Gates, Liverpool, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Saml. Welsh, Darrah, Barbadoes, do.
Schr General Grant, Colburn, Richmond, Va., David Cooper.
Schr Wm. S. Thompson, Raynor, do. do.
Sloop Annie Given, Beecham, Chesterville, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. bark Lizzie, Morrow, Jackson, 43 days from Glasgow, with old railroad iron to Workman & Co.
Schr Arthur Burton, Frohock, from Portland, with fish.
Schr Tunis Depew, Crittenden, 5 days fm Suffolk, Va., with cedar rails to Collins & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Bee, Lloyd, 5 days from Potomac River, with railroad ties to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr E. H. Bloxom, Ames, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Young America, Taft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Bird, Duffell, 3 days from Lewes, Del., with wood to W. T. Conquest.
Yacht Wanderer, Ricketts, 15 days from San Andreas, with cocoanuts to S. S. Scattergood & Co. Left in port, schr Sophia, to sail next day for Greytown. L. H. Hamolin, second mate of the Wanderer, died at San Andreas on the 29th of August.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Nuovo Providenza, from Girgenti.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 29.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 29.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Edward Hooper, H. L. Wilgus, C. H. Cage, Mary Loughney, Kate Stewart, Nich. Childs, and Lieut.-Governor Jones, all with coal, for New York.
Sary Gamp, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 30.—Five light barges left this port yesterday for Baltimore.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 27.—Passed in this A. M., two barks and one schooner.
Vessels in the harbor unchanged.
Wind E., and cloudy. Thermometer, 76.
4:30 P. M.—The steamer America reports passed in to-day, bark Henry, from Boston; bark Dagmar, from London; and schr Charlotte Lawrence, from Pensacola; also, two brigs unknown.
In harbor, 40 schrs, 10 brigs, and a bark and ship before reported; also, steamers Colt and America.
Wind E. S. E., blowing fresh; no rain yet. Ther. 74.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamers Cambria and Dacian, from Glasgow, at New York yesterday.
Br. steamer Virginia, Andrews, from London for New York, sailed from Havre 16th inst.
Br. steamer Italy, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown P. M. 28th inst.
Br. steamer Samaria, Martyn, for Liverpool via New York, cleared at Boston 28th inst.
Steamer City of Mexico, Timmerman, from New York for Vera Cruz, sailed from Havana 18th inst.
Steamers Sea Gull, for Baltimore, and Clyde, for New York, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, fm Wilmington, N. C., at New York yesterday.
Steamer Mariposa, Willetts, from New York, at New Orleans yesterday.
Steamer Liberty, Reed, for Baltimore via Havana and Key West, at New Orleans 24th inst.
Steamer New Era, Johns, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at Baltimore 28th inst.
Steamer Hunter, Crocker, hence, at Providence 27th inst.
Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 27th instant.
Br. bark J. W. Barrs, Davison, hence, at Dunkirk 13th inst.
Br. bark Larissa, Yeaman, hence, at Belfast 14th instant.
Nor. bark Skjorn, Hanssen, for Philadelphia, was loading at Havana 23d inst.
Bark Nettie Merryman, Rollins, for Philadelphia, with 409,000 feet of lumber, cleared at Pensacola 23d instant.
Brigs Matilda, Wilson, and N. Stevens, Sanders, hence, at Boston 26th inst.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, hence, at Sagua 15th inst.
Brig Open Sea, hence, at Boston 28th inst.
Schrs Blondell, J. Mansfield, Tropic Bird, Raven's Wing, Lizzie D. Small, M. M. Weaver, J. P. Coke, H. W. Benedict, Robert J. Leonard, and Vincent White, sailed from Holmes' Hole 28th inst.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 27th instant.
Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, hence, at Boston 27th inst.
Schr M. R. Somers, Somers, for Philadelphia, cld at Boston 27th inst.
Schr Emeline, Haight, hence, at Gloucester 27th instant.
Schr H. L. Slate, Willetts, hence, at Norfolk 27th instant.
Schr Lucy Holmes, Eldridge, hence, at Stonington 27th inst., for Kingston.
Schr St. Mary, Williams, hence, at Newport 26th instant.
Schr Henry Hobart, Benton, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 26th inst.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, hence, at Apponaug 27th instant.
Schr J. J. Harris, Harris, hence, at Pawtucket 27th instant.
Schr J. Clark, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 27th inst.
Schrs G. A. Twibill, Dougherty, from Providence; Louisa A. Johnson, Baldwin, fm Newport; Reading RR. No. 34, Nickerson, from Norwich, all for Philadelphia; and Breeze, Smith, from Providence for Trenton, passed Hell Gate 28th inst.
Schrs J. C. Colyer, Brosby, from Boston; Estelle, Heany, from Providence; and J. Clark, Fowler, from do., all for Philadelphia, at New York 28th inst.
Schrs M. R. Carlisle, Northrup, and Eva Bell, Somers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 27th inst.
Schr Maria Fleming, Williams, hence, at New London 26th inst. for Norwich.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$600,000
ASSETS	$2,788,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,356 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,823,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,568
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	88,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,788,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL..... $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..... 2,609,888 24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Peter Williamson, Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..... $200,000 00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870..... 550,732 90

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Naibro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John B. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1861	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	5,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900 00
$1,931,400 Par. Market value, $1,955,270 00. Cost, $1,715,622 27.	
Real Estate	35,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$20,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	95,097 92
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4700. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank	$168,318 88
Cash in Drawer	972 26
	169,291 14
	$1,852,100 04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, H. Frank Robinson, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,
No. 721 MARKET STREET.
Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.
Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
9 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 27 5 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

BUSINESS MEN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, and all others desirous of getting a first-class MEAL, at a reasonable price, call at the extensive HEBER Dining-rooms, No. 43 South SECOND St., Philadelphia. 9 24 12t

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 22 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1m5

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HASSLER'S GRAND MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL (INAUGURAL) CONCERT MATINEES.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 1, 1870, commencing at 3½ o'clock precisely.
POPULAR MUSIC. POPULAR PRICES.
SIXTY FIRST-CLASS SOLO INSTRUMENTALISTS.
Admission 50 cents. Package of three tickets, $1. Family Circle (entrance on Locust street), 25 cents. Proscenium Boxes, $5. Balcony Boxes, $3.
Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music, principal music stores, and office of Hassler Brothers, No. 214 South Eighth street. 9 26 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 30, BENEFIT OF the great American Artiste, LUCILLE WESTERN, who will perform her wonderful impersonation of LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE, in C. W. Tayleure's Grand Moral Drama of EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
Saturday—LUCILLE WESTERN MATINEE. EAST LYNNE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S AR

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION.

WHEN the Registration law was passed the Democrats were loud in their protestations against it as an attempt to interfere with the freedom of elections, to throw obstacles in the way of voters exercising their rights of suffrage, and especially as a radical device to cut down the number of Democratic votes and thereby swell the Republican majorities and maintain the Republican ascendancy. Fair-minded and impartial men, however, who desired to see a check placed upon the operations of corrupt political managers, and the purity of the ballot-box secured so far as it is possible to secure it by legal enactments, were able to see nothing in the Registry law but a fair and unpartisan effort to carry out these ends, and to make the elections really the expression of the wishes of the majority. We will not undertake to say that the Registry law is the best that could be devised for the purpose, as it is now on trial and its value will be tested by experience; but it is at least a move in the right direction, and its provisions are as fair for one party as the other. The Democrats objected to it, as they have objected to the attempts at reforming the naturalization laws proposed in Congress, and to all other safeguards against fraud and corruption that have been advocated by the friends of law and order, who believe that the safety of our republican institutions mainly depends upon the purity of the ballot-box being secured. In spite of the opposition of the Democrats to the Registry law, however, they have availed themselves of it to pursue their usual tactics with greater boldness and audacity than ever, and the investigation now being conducted by United States Commissioner Biddle proves the existence of a gigantic Democratic conspiracy to carry the coming election at all hazards by a system of fraudulent registration that would literally overwhelm the honest voters of Philadelphia. It is perfectly useless for the *Age* to fill its editorial columns with asseverations that this investigation is a Republican device to throw discredit on the Democracy, when the evidence clearly and unmistakably shows that the guilty parties are Democrats, and that most of them were vouched for by Democratic policemen. The police force have shown themselves to be the active agents of the Democratic managers in this whole affair; and Mayor Fox owes it to himself and to the public to clear himself from the suspicion of being in any way the aider and abettor of the outrage by making an official investigation into the conduct of the men on the police force, and promptly dismiss such as are guilty. This is the least that the Mayor can do, and his plea of lack of official information on the subject will scarcely be accepted by honest men of either party.

The efficiency of the Registry law as a protection against fraud is now on trial, and it is of vastly more importance that this efficiency should be demonstrated in the most decided and unmistakable manner than that a mere party triumph should be secured. If any so-called Republicans are in any way implicated in fraudulent registration, let them be discovered and promptly brought to justice. The Republican party, which relies for support upon the intelligent and thinking portion of the public, cannot afford to appear as the apologist for dishonesty of any kind, and we would rather be fairly defeated than win a triumph by unfair means. At the same time we do not intend to be defeated by any but fair means, and the Democratic managers may rely upon it that any improper device they may resort to for the purpose of gaining the ascendancy in this city will be promptly met and exposed; and as a warning to those unpartisan voters who may be laboring under the delusion that a Democratic success would lead to an improvement in the administration of our public affairs, we need only suggest that the men who are interested in the success of the conspiracy now being ventilated before Commissioner Biddle are not likely to be models of purity if they ever get into offices of trust and emolument.

THE RUSSIAN RIDDLE.

THE accounts that Russia is arming are too well confirmed to admit of doubt, and one of the most important problems of European politics is whether she is making her gigantic military preparations for the purpose of giving a final blow to the sick man of Turkey, or with the intention of overawing Prussia. Those who favor the latter hypothesis allege that the same policy which now prompts the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine with Germany will lead eventually to an assault upon the Baltic provinces of Russia, which contain a considerable number of inhabitants of German descent; they also point to articles in Russian journals which declare that if Prussia thoroughly humbles France she will necessarily become the rival instead of the friend of Russia; and they allege that the colossal power of Eastern Europe is now preparing to guard her own frontier in the future by insisting that a powerful rivalry shall be maintained by France against Germany. On the other hand, some Germans discredit this theory altogether. They allege that the good feeling between Prussia and Russia is too well established to be destroyed now by the imputed jealousies, and that the real object of the military preparations which are attracting so much notice is another crusade against the crumbling throne of the Sultan. The whole world will soon know which of these conflicting theories is correct. It is evident that the Cossack is to play an important part if warlike operations are to be continued in Europe, and in a short time we shall learn whether he is to help France in the hour of her last extremity or to attempt to convert the Mediterranean into a Russian lake.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

IN the middle of the heated term of last summer we were threatened with a scarcity of water, and that we were not placed in the same predicament as during the previous season was due to the mercies of Providence rather than to our own good management. After a warning that ought to have been all-sufficient, and with a whole year to prepare against a recurrence of a great calamity, the hot weather of last summer found us with the Fairmount Water Works still unprovided with the proper facilities for supplying the city with water in case the Schulykill should become so low that it would be impossible to use the present pumping machinery. This should under no circumstances be allowed to occur again, and Councils should immediately take into consideration the whole subject of providing the city with an ample supply of water at all seasons and under all circumstances that human prudence can foresee and arrange for. Last season the matter was delayed, on one pretext or another, until it was impossible to do what ought to be done even if the means had been provided, and the improvements in the water works that Councils did authorize, while perhaps well enough in themselves, were not sufficient to meet the difficulty to which we may be subjected at any time during the summer months. There has certainly now been ample discussion of the subject, and the members of Councils ought to be fully informed as to what the necessities of the city are in the way of proper machinery, and it is time for some definite action to be taken. If it is now determined exactly what machinery is needed, and the appropriations necessary for procuring it are made, the water works can easily be put in proper order before next summer, and all fears of a failure of the water supply removed. The Schuylkill is amply sufficient to supply us with all the water we can possibly use, and it will be our own fault if we ever again suffer from a scarcity at the time of year when an abundance is most imperatively needed.

REDUCED TAXATION.

ON the first of October (to-morrow) the new Internal Revenue law, reducing taxation on a number of articles, and abolishing some taxes altogether, goes into effect. It is estimated that the reductions made by this law, together with the changes of the tariff, will reduce the burdens imposed upon the American people for the support of the National Government to the amount of from seventy to eighty millions of dollars, and thus American tax-payers will be relieved of as large an imposition as the sum total of the national revenues ten years ago. The Republican Congress, which had the nerve to impose taxes with an unsparing hand when they were deemed necessary to maintain the public credit, has promptly responded to the popular demand for the abrogation of those which can be most easily dispensed with, and if the iniquitous income tax had been wholly abolished, their action would have been universally hailed in this portion of the country with unmingled satisfaction.

Among the changes which will be especially welcome are the abolition of the taxes on sales of merchandise or manufactures and the abolition of the stamp on receipts. The vexatious statements necessitated by the former were a source of great annoyance to business men, and none of the stamps caused so much trouble as those which the law required to be placed on receipts for sums over twenty dollars. It is easy enough to put stamps on checks or important legal documents, but as payments of money on current accounts are constantly being made at out-of-the-way places where receipt stamps could not be conveniently obtained, a strict fulfilment of the law was next to impossible, and it was, naturally enough, so frequently evaded that it was rapidly falling into contempt.

The income tax, as modified, excepts all who receives incomes of less than $2000, and this change will enable a very large proportion of those who have been mulcted by this iniquitous imposition to escape scot free hereafter.

The tax on railroad receipts is also abolished, and a new impetus will thus be given to the old question whether the fares on some of the steam and city passenger railways should not be reduced.

These reductions, coupled with the reductions in the tariff upon necessaries of life like tea and coffee, which are exclusively of foreign growth, will afford material relief to hundreds of thousands of householders, and the moneys rescued from Uncle Sam's clutches will enable them to either make a handsome provision for the proverbial rainy day or to increase their list of comforts and luxuries.

ON MONDAY next the rate of fare on the New York city passenger railways will be reduced to five cents on account of the tax of one-eighth of a cent on the fares imposed by Congress expiring by limitation. This tax of one-eighth of a cent was made the excuse for adding a whole cent, and now that the tax is removed the companies are only doing the least that can be expected of than by going back to the old rates. It is true, many of the officers of the roads contend that they will lose money by the operation, but they are determined to try the experiment, and there is scarcely a doubt that there will be a fair margin for profit. When will our city passenger railway companies follow the example of New York in this matter? The price of horse feed is not what it was in war times, and with the United States tax discontinued the public have a right to expect some liberality, and at least an effort to return to *ante-bellum* rates of fare.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ DEPARTMENT FOR READY-MADE CLOTHING. DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOMER WORK. DEPARTMENT FOR YOUTHS' AND LADS' WEAR. DEPARTMENT FOR GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. ALL THOROUGHLY STOCKED WITH THE FINEST FALL MATERIALS AND FASHIONS. WANAMAKER'S, 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—IT IS CONceded by all who are at all conversant with the necessities of the case, that the City of Philadelphia needs new Public Buildings. It is equally patent to all that the construction of suitable accommodations equal to the wants of a great city like ours will be attended by a large expenditure of money, which money can only be raised by the taxation of the people; therefore, it behooves every citizen of Philadelphia to be interested as to the site that these new Public Buildings shall be erected upon. The tax-payer is not at all interested as to who of us shall be most convenienced in having them here, or who of us will be most benefited in having them there. The interest of each and every tax-payer is where they shall be erected to best benefit the city and the public at large; their interest is, where they shall be erected to most largely increase the character of the city in architectural improvement and embellishment, and where the expenditure of so large an amount of the tax-payers' money shall most largely increase the city revenue. All this being admitted, we ask, Where can this site be if not upon the Penn Squares? Here, in the very heart of the city. Here, where just such a public improvement as these buildings should be is so greatly needed to give impetus and direction to other architectural improvements that will at once develop and give direction to the future character of both Broad and West Market streets. Every professional gentleman, every merchant and business man, is deeply interested that there shall be no mistake made in this matter of site. Every mechanic is, if possible, more interested in having the new public buildings upon Penn Squares, in this, that artisans of all kinds—it matters not whether architects, stone masons, bricklayers, carpenters, iron workers, plasterers, cellar diggers, or hod carriers—this new location will keep them busy for the next twenty years and more—not upon the public buildings themselves, but upon the improvements the locating of said buildings on these Penn Squares will induce, from Eighth street to the Schuylkill river, and from Prime street to Columbia avenue, and even a greater area.

There is no party politics in this question: it touches equally every citizen, irrespective of his party; it is more important to each and every citizen than who shall be Sheriff—than who shall go to Congress—than who shall enjoy the emoluments of the office of Register of Wills—than who shall be Alderman in this ward or who shall be Councilman from that. Therefore, fellow-citizens, look to it that you avail yourselves of the opportunity now offered of securing to the city of Philadelphia this most proper site for the expenditure of this large amount of money; and to be sure that you have the opportunity to vote for Penn Square, prepare in advance your tickets for this purpose, and do not depend upon finding tickets for this locality at the polls.

1t S. B. P.

☞ BARGAINS IN WORKED SLIPPERS.—We offer to the ladies a large lot of Worked Slippers, in raised work and worked on toes, at very low prices.

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Gimps and Fringe. RAPSON'S,
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☞ THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE,
Corner of SEVENTEENTH Street and MONTGOMERY Avenue.

The Autumn Course of Lectures will commence Monday, October 3, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, and be continued every evening in the following order:—
Monday, 7½ o'clock, Chemistry, Prof. Deale, M. D.
Tuesday, 7½ o'clock, Palæontology, Prof. Wagner.
Wednesday, 7½ o'clock, Anatomy and Physiology, Prof. Townsend, M. D.
Thursday, 7½ o'clock, Astronomy, Prof. Risley, M. D.
Friday, Natural Philosophy, Prof. Mills, M. D.
Saturday, 7½ o'clock, Elocution, Prof. Shoemaker.
All are invited, male and female. Admission free.
The best mode of approach is by the Fifteenth street cars to Columbia avenue, and return by same route. 9 29 thfm3t

☞ THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—CARD.—We desire to give public notice that there is no organized effort being made by the friends of Penn Square to influence or direct in any way our citizens on the question of the site for the proposed new Public Buildings, that there is no money being raised by assessment on property owners or otherwise to be used in preparing or manipulating the tickets or the vote of our fellow-citizens on the subject.

We therefore call upon the citizens of Philadelphia to see to it for themselves that the efforts now being made by selfish members of the Bar and others in the interest of the Washington Square property owners does not deprive Philadelphia of the opportunity she now has of taking a step forward and elevating herself in her national status by locating her Public Buildings in the locality that will most inure to the convenience of the whole public and assure the architectural improvement of the centre of the city.

Our efforts made in the interests of the Penn Squares before the adjournment of the last session of the Legislature, gave the citizens of Philadelphia the opportunity to express their preferences as to the site for the new Public Buildings, and we thus leave the matter with them, cautioning, however, the friends of Penn Square not to rely upon the obtaining of tickets favoring Penn Square at the polls of their respective election precincts, but to prepare them in advance themselves.

STEPHEN B. POULTERER,
Secretary of the late Public Meeting in the interest of the Penn Squares. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HOW TO KILL OWLS.—COMMENCE BY slowly walking around the tree where the owl is perched. In his anxiety to watch your movements he turns his head, forgetting to turn his body at the same time. The consequence is, in a short time he wrings his neck off. We get this novel recipe from J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., the well-known dealer in Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. This Coal depot is one of the largest and best arranged of any in our city, and the liberal patronage bestowed upon it is an unfailing evidence of the high appreciation in which it is held. Call on Hancock once, and you become a regular customer. 9 9 3m4p

☞ LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on MONDAY, October 3. Introductory Lecture by Hon. J. I. CLARK HARE, at 3 o'clock P. M. 9 23 8t

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9 28 6t No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1870.

The Boarding-house Woman.

Take the average woman at a first-class New York boarding-house, and you have an epitome of much that is weak and vicious in woman. Why all the weaknesses and errors of the sex should come to light more in boarding-houses than elsewhere is a problem that I cannot solve. It is enough to know that they do. The lady-boarder of the period is one of the silliest and most useless productions of modern society. Her virtue is of that frail nature that is always gravitating towards vice. When she is not reading novels she is gadding the streets, or sitting with one lady-boarder scandalizing another. George Sand becomes with her a favorite author, and she learns to sympathize with "Indiana," first in theory and then in practice. She gives up her children entirely to the instruction of a French maid, and visits them periodically, with about as much motherly feeling for them as a vivified fashion-plate would have. She keeps in her room liquors and cordials which she imbibes too unblushingly to care to drink upon the sly. She makes a public boast of hating work, and declares that whatever else she may do, she will *not* sew for her children. Things, she declares, have not quite come to that pass yet. She admires *opera bouffe*, Mr. Fisk, and Celine Montaland, takes at least one religious weekly, and goes to church as regularly as the weather will permit. She is in all respects a first-class contradiction, the use of which is to show how women may degenerate when they wholly abandon themselves to the life of a boarding-house. That the husband of such a woman continues to love her proves only the strength and constancy of masculine attachment.

Gottschalk's Body.

The body of Louis Moreau Gottschalk is expected to arrive in this city to-day from quarantine, where it has been detained in order to comply with the precautions now taken there against yellow fever. It was shipped on board the Merrimac August 25, after Gottschalk had been dead more than two-thirds of a year. Mr. Thomas Hall, a music publisher of this city, has charge of the body and will superintend the charge that is taken of it here. Upon its arrival it will be deposited in the vault of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, on Twenty-eighth street, there to await the celebration of a requiem mass that will take place next Monday week. The orchestra will number forty and the choir will consist of a double quartette. The mass is Cherubini's, and the orchestral performance will be the first ever given in this country. After the mass has been celebrated the body will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery, the obsequies being witnessed only by the relatives and personal friends of the great pianist.

The Growth of Lecture-Giving.

Lecture-giving, as a profession, is on the increase. Look at the women who are pushing upon the rostrum. Mrs. Candleism is taking a shape more genteel and less vixenish than it assumed under the pen of Douglass Jerrold. Let us hope that curtain-lectures will grow scarce in direct proportion to the increase in the number of sporadic speechifyers. Look at the number of unmarried women who are commencing their fall campaign in the lecture-room. What a touching illustration it is of the consistency of woman with herself that, in such two great relations of life as maidenhood and matronhood, she should so often cease to be loving at the fireside in order to be edifying from the platform. I should shudder indeed if, running my eye over the prospectus of feminine lecturers for the coming winter, I felt that New York was to endure them all. Luckily our public halls are so monopolized by other entertainments, and the popular taste runs so little in the way of feminine lectures, that only two or three of them make an appearance here during an entire year. Anna Dickinson and Olive Logan are about the only two feminine lecturers who can draw in New York city houses of a respectable size.

A Free Church.

A Free Church for Strangers is to be opened next Sunday. It is the result of a piece of liberality on the part of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and is intended for the express accommodation of strangers visiting the city. The circulars which have been sent out state that its founders believe the church to be the first undenominational one established in America; that their symbol of faith is the Apostles' Creed; that their ritual is simple; that their communion is open; and that their seats are free. In fact, the only test question which the church proposes to those desiring to become members is, whether such persons are trying to be saved from their sins through Jesus Christ. For a long time a sort of Free Church has been supported in the large chapel connected with the New York University, where a unique individual calling himself Bishop Snow presides, expounds the Revelation, and is particularly fond of allegorizing about the Scarlet Woman and the Beast with an indefinite number of horns. I don't know how much good (or harm) his sermons did, but they were scarcely of a nature suited to an audience composed of strangers, and representing many colors and shades of religious belief. But where, and how often, will you find the religious genius who can thrillingly utter thoughts that are thrilling, and yet which, avoiding all questions of dogma, are such as can be accepted by the great mass of the people, and be wrought by them into their lives? And until you do discover a religious genius like this, you miss the great good that ought to be won in establishing a Free Church for Strangers.

The Farragut Obsequies.

While I write the public buildings are draped in black and the city is preparing to profess profound gloom, in view of the funeral procession of the late Admiral Farragut. That procession will take place to-morrow, when the schools, the public buildings, and places of business, generally, will be closed. The 1st and 2d Divisions of the National Guard are to turn out, and the great military and naval officers at present in the city, the Governor and his staff, and the President are expected to join in the public mourning.

The Shattered Dream

The Hansom cab *furore* is broken and dissolved and lies behind one, like a shattered dream. What a flood of gratitude would overwhelm the man who should introduce Hansoms, or something tantamount to Hansoms, into this city! Surely they would be appreciated here quite as much as in London. As it is, it is almost impossible to get down town of a morning between nine and eleven without either walking or hiring one of those hideous and buggy cabs which defile the precincts of the public squares. The stages and cars are alike packed, and after seeing a dozen crowded vehicles pass you, the fact becomes visible that you must either trust to your legs or to the cabman's extortion to carry you down town.

ALI BABA.

PIRATING A TRADE MARK.

An Infamous Imposture.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

SIR:—My preparation, "Helmboldʼs Buchu," is known the world over as a standard remedy. The success which has attended my business has induced some knave or knaves to pirate my trade mark, in order to palm off upon the patent medicine trade and the unsuspecting public a spurious article. Aside from the pecuniary injury which these swindlers may do me, they are imposing upon the suffering public. The afflicted, by using their worthless and pernicious preparations, may sustain irreparable and fatal injury. I ask therefore at your hands, as the conductor of the most widely circulated newspaper in the United States, if not in the world, an opportunity to expose the knaveries of these infamous impostors. Their mode of operation is as follows:—

Circulars are issued to the drug trade in a given district, offering "Helmboldʼs Buchu" at a large reduction from wholesale trade rates. These circulars are dated from a given street and number in a city in the vicinity of the district thus covered. Many druggists located in small towns and by-ways are thus induced to order by mail, thinking that a branch office for the genuine article has been established.

By the time I have been informed of these nefarious transactions, and have placed my detectives on the watch for the rascals, they have made their harvest, and flown to other and more distant points to repeat the trick and impose upon the public.

I find also that their plan is to receive orders at one town and fill them at another and quite different place, to avoid detection. In all this, however, the public would not be so much interested were the article supplied a genuine one, or in any way valuable. But the contrary is the fact. The ingredients of the spurious compound, as I find by analysis, are simply water, with some cheap coloring matter, to deceive the unwary. A traveling agent is also out representing himself as a son of H. T. Helmbold, and endeavoring to borrow money under such representations.

I am this day in receipt of a letter from the well-known house of Stewart & Morgan, of Indianapolis, on this matter. They state that other tricks were tried in Cincinnati. Many letters have been received by me from Maine to California—some desiring to know if I had lowered my rates, others asking protection or reductions from former purchase.

To all such I can only reply that my medicine is put up under a certain trade mark and Government stamp, to counterfeit which, or vend the counterfeit knowingly, is as criminal an offense as picking a pocket or breaking into a bank. My only depots are No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. I employ no traveling agents to solicit orders, and all persons so representing themselves are swindlers.

To protect the afflicted and the trade I have made the most ample provision. All persons acting in collusion with these swindlers, or selling their wares, will be prosecuted; while to any person who will procure the detection of these criminals I will pay a reward of one thousand dollars.

Very respectfully, H. T. HELMBOLD.

New York, September 29, 1870.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Hon. William M. Bunn.

We have a young and energetic man, who, from his deportment and sociability, commands the respect of all his associates, and they are legion. When our country, in the dark hour of her trial, called for aid, Mr. Bunn was among the first to respond, and did his whole duty, while many of those who are now endeavoring to disparage his chances for election to the office for which he has been fairly nominated, were far in the rear, *deeply* moved at the inactivity it was at times necessary for the army to exhibit, and wondering why that noble army did not "move to the front!" How soon, when the danger is over, do these citizens forget the risks the soldier incurred on the battle-field, and speak of the claims of the citizen to be rewarded! You have ever advocated the soldier for promotion in the civic line as well as the military, and have pursued such a consistent course in this respect that you have trod rather roughly on the toes of some who have publicly announced that the soldier was "played out." Advocating, then, as you always have, the claims of those who have risked their lives in their country's defense, I know you will not neglect our candidate for Register of Wills, who is as strong a nominee as the Republican party could have made.

A FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western will have a benefit this evening, when she will appear as "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" in the drama of *East Lynne*.

To-morrow there will be a matinee, when *East Lynne* will be performed, and to-morrow evening Miss Western will appear as "Nancy Sykes" in *Oliver Twist*.

AT THE ARCH Lester Wallack's amusing comedy of *Central Park; or, the House with Two Doors*, will be repeated this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the Lingard troupe will appear on Monday evening next.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of negro burlesques, songs, dances, and other attractions are offered this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of *Tom Punch Bowl* and other amusing features will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety performance is announced for this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Messrs. Hassler will give their first musical matinee of the season to-morrow. A fine programme of popular music will be presented.

CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A Fine Assortment, very comfortable in place of the Linen Duster, for travelling at this season. Prices moderate.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

ANNIVERSARY.

October 1, 1870, will bring Rockhill & Wilson into their forty-first anniversary. On the first of October, 1829, the Tailoring and Clothing business was commenced in a small room, 15 by 24 feet. To-day they occupy the magnificent store known as the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street and No. 36 South Sixth street. Then their place of business was in an obscure location; to-day it is on the most popular and fashionable thoroughfare in the city. Then their capital was precisely one hundred and fifteen dollars; to-day it is sufficient to drive the heaviest manufacturing and commercial engine known in the Custom and Ready-made Clothing business. Then their credit was limited to a very few cloth houses for their supplies; to-day it is unlimited both in Europe and America. Then their business amounted to but a few hundred dollars; to-day it amounts to millions. Then they were young saplings, sending forth their tender shoots in the manufacturing and commercial world; to-day they are sturdy oaks of the forest, and thousands of people are protecting themselves under the shades of their magnificent mantles. Several of our old customers, who started with us in the commencement, boast that they have never worn a garment from any other house during all that long period, and have trained up their children in the way they should go. Thankful to our friends for past favors, we can say to them with confidence, on our forty-first anniversary, that we will start with the largest and most desirable stock of piece goods from which to take measures, and also Ready-made Clothing for Gentlemen, Youths, and Boys, ever offered to the public, and at prices that no one shall have to complain of.

DISSIPATION AND LATE HOURS.—After the festal night comes the miserable next morning, with its headache, its qualms, its gloomy reflections. Business must be attended to; but neither mind nor body is fit for business. What is to be done? How are the energies of the system to be worked up, and its reserves of vitality brought out? How is the clouded brain to be cleared?—the languid and relaxed frame braced up for action? Under such circumstances a single wine-glassful of PLANTATION BITTERS will bring about an immediate and beneficial change, and a healthful glow will be diffused through the whole organization by the tonic operation of this wholesome cordial.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SEA MOSS FARINE, made from Pure Irish Moss, is considered by all who have used it to be a most delightful, healthful, and economical food.

THE WORD "SOZODONT," which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, SOZO and ODONTES. "SOZO," translated, means to preserve, and "odontes," the teeth. SOZODONT, a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name.

PROMPTNESS, energy, and perseverance have established a reliable, cheap and first-class Curtain, Shade, Bedding, and Upholstery Store in the well-known house of Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

UMBRELLA STANDS $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·25, $3·50, $4·50, and $5. Wholesale and retail Farson & Co., Dock street, below Walnut.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" will mend your ways, or anything else that needs mending.

MARRIED.

LARE—HUNTER.—At the Parsonage of the Western M. E. Church, No. 2008 Sansom street, on the 21st instant, by Rev. J. S. Cook, Mr. CHARLES A. LARE and Miss MARY E. HUNTER, all of this city.

RUSSELL—WILSON.—On the 8th instant, at the Centenary M. E. Parsonage, No. 4251 Haverford avenue, West Philadelphia, by Rev. E. I. D. Pepper, Mr. HENRY H. RUSSELL to Miss EMILY B. WILSON, both of this city.

DIED.

CRAIGHEAD.—On the morning of the 28th instant, THOMAS CRAIGHEAD, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Roxborough, Philadelphia, on Monday, October 3d, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the 11 A. M. train at the Green Tree Run Station, Norristown Railroad.

KENYON.—On the 29th instant, MYRA GRACE, wife of J. J. Kenyon and youngest daughter of James and the late Eunice S. Ruggles, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2013 Mervine street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MCKNIGHT.—On the 28th instant, Mr. JOHN MCKNIGHT, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lodge No. 3, A. Y. M., Shackamaxon Lodge, No. 343, I. O. of O. F., Wm. Penn Lodge, No. 29, A. P. A., Empire Grove, No. 35, U. A. O. of D., Saugawatha Tribe, I. O. of R. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner Frankford avenue and Thompson street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

FINANCIAL

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Parties purchasing prior to October will 1 will make the difference on the GOLD INTEREST.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

9 9 tf 5p PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

Due October 1,

Will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

9 23 to15 W. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 9 6

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 9

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,

E. W. Clark & Co.,

W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,

C. & H. Borie. 9 1 1m*

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities,

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. (7 1 3m

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 6 PHILADELPHIA

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 28 PHILADELPHIA.

203 203

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Free from all Taxation,

OF THE

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.

The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

Purchasers will be allowed a rebate of interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. from the date of purchase to September 1, and interest added after September 1 to date of purchase.

For further particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26 6

COUPONS.

THE 7 PER CENT.

GOLD COUPONS

OF THE

SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN RR. CO.

Due October 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

9 21 22t J. G. L. SHINDEL, Treasurer.

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES.

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

CHANDELIERS,

PENDANTS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

Of Every Design.

SALESROOMS,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN

8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings,

CARPETINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LOWEST PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

CARPETINGS.

NEW

Designs,

NEW

Colorings.

OIL CLOTHS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

9 9 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

Axminster,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
Three-ply Ingrains,
Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,

No. 635 MARKET STREET,

9 30 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 16

THE GREAT FRENCH SCARE.

Widespread Consternation in the Provinces.

The London *Saturday Review* says:—

In justice to the people, we must recollect the circumstances under which this terrible experience came upon them. Only a few days before, Saverne had seen the French regiments marching through its streets with jaunty step and joyous confidence. Then all of a sudden, without warning, in the twinkling of an eye, they were back again; but in what a plight!—straggling fragments of broken battalions, maimed, limping, and famished, whole companies destitute of officers, carts full of wounded, men and even officers begging bread from door to door. We have French evidence that MacMahon's retreat from Woerth was an utter rout; and the panic of a shattered army which fled even before the dust raised by one of its own divisions, thinking it the enemy, could not fail to infect the population. M. About and M. Texier have both described the scenes which followed. The inhabitants, snatching up their children and such small goods as could be carried, rushed from their homes, scarcely knowing whither they were bound, falling in exhaustion by the wayside, encamping for the night in the mud and rain, in utter helplessness and despair. "I knew not," says Texier, "where we were going, but I went with the crowd. What a crowd! Old men, women carrying their infants in long clothes, little girls of four years old clambering along paths fit only for the chamois; cries, tears, desolation. They had taken everything they could take, and more than they could carry. The men staggered under their burdens, the very children had their loads." This was only a type of many similar scenes. Whole villages and even towns took to the road as the tide of panic flowed on. At Mulhouse a few energetic citizens barricaded the streets against the flight of their townsmen, and forced many of them to stay against their will. Nancy surrendered to a handful of Uhlans. Little more than a hundred Prussians took possession of Luneville, the chief cavalry garrison, the Canterbury of France. Epernay is almost the only instance where the people themselves have made front against the enemy. Everywhere else the Prussians themselves have been amazed and even alarmed at the absence of resistance. The very wording of their proclamations to the inhabitants of the invaded districts expressed the apprehensions which have been so strangely disappointed. There have been grumblings at the amount of the requisitions, curses not loud but deep, a scowl on the public face, but few overt acts of violence.

Surprising as all this may appear at first sight, especially in the case of so proud and spirited a nation as the French, it admits of easy explanation. Nothing could be more unjust than to ascribe it to any want of courage on the part of the people. Their behavior has been only the natural and inevitable consequence of the policy of their Government. For eighteen years they have been drilled and disciplined into apathetic and unreasoning obedience. They have not only been asked but compelled to trust everything to the Emperor, the great *entrepreneur de salut public*, who made national safety, like tobacco and the post office, a Government monopoly. The people were disarmed, the National Guards curbed and paralyzed, the press gagged, political discussion punished by official persecutions, if not by more direct and legal penalties. A limb long benumbed by oppressive bandages and enforced want of exercise does not recover all at once its strength and elasticity. The prefects who governed France under the direction of the Minister of the Interior were scarcely less strangers to the communities over which they were placed, or less remote from them in sympathy and co-operation, than the Prussian officers who seemed to drop from the skies into the centre of populous towns, making instant requisitions of food and money. The second nature of habit is not readily shaken off, and the accustomed obedience of Frenchmen to everything in the shape of official orders explains their instinctive submission to Prussian demands. Even, however, before the disaster of Sedan and the downfall of the empire, there were signs that this was only a transient mood, and that the people were already beginning to rouse themselves from their first fit of stupor. It was, indeed, impossible that they could long remain quiet under such terrible experiences. There are limits to human endurance, and both as regards national humiliation and personal losses the limit seems in this instance to have been now reached.

THE DECADENCE OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

From the London Saturday Review.

Nothing in the history of this wonderful war has so astounded English readers as the stories constantly received of the decline of discipline in the French army. It was no doubt well known to men who try to ascertain the facts of things that the discipline of that army was peculiar—widely different, for example, from that of Englishmen or Prussians. Frenchmen in a hostile country are very apt to get out of hand, to straggle and plunder, and commit outrages which exasperate the population, and even in battle they claim a right of opinion, of deciding whether they will or will not go under fire, which in most armies would produce mere anarchy. There were whispers during the Italian war of extraordinary scenes in the way of straggling, and after 1859 murmurs were heard about an entirely new evil having made its appearance — a spirit of insubordination in home cantonments, leading to outrages upon the neighboring villages. Some very strong representations upon this subject at one time reached England, and attracted attention at the Tuileries, but the *esprit de corps* in the French army is so strong that it was considered advisable to hush up everything. It was, however, believed that all these breaches of discipline, straggling excepted, had two causes,—the imperfection of the commissariat and the celibacy of the army; and those best acquainted with armies—men who knew something of the secret history of the Peninsular war, of the China war, and of the momentary but terrible outburst of crime which once frightened Madras—attached the least importance to these stories. There will be stragglers, it was said, in a conscript army; the outrages are unusual, and owing to bad management; and the occasional refusals to advance are due to the extreme intelligence of the French rank and file. The men, though familiar with their officers, obey them cheerfully; they form up instantly when wanted for service, and in action they are beyond praise. In this war, however, the consensus of opinion is of a very different kind. Not only Englishmen, with one voice, but Frenchmen of repute, affirm that the discipline of the army has deteriorated in a strictly military as well as a moral point of view; that the relation between officer and man has somehow grown tense—so tense that the officers are afraid in some cases to give orders lest the bond should break. We hear of nothing of the kind in Metz, where the Guard is surrounded; but the accounts from Sedan are heartbreaking to the friends of France—infinitely more disheartening than any number of defeats. There are still regiments, like the 55th, which go into action 2000 strong and come out 300, but over a great section of the army it is clear, unless, indeed, all correspondents, French and English, are in a conspiracy of falsehood, that a most dangerous spirit has extended itself. The men are without respect for their officers, abuse them—especially the generals—with savage freedom, and on the first reverse insult and even fire upon them. All accounts whatever—M. Jeannerod's, Dr. Russell's, the English correspondents', the German correspondents', even the French correspondents' of English papers—are all unanimous on this point, that indiscipline has crept into the French army, with its invariable consequences—inefficiency, disorder, and reluctance to act except when the advantage to be gained was visible to the soldier, while many of them speak of actual hatred existing between the officers and men. Take this single statement out of a dozen. It is from a correspondent of the *Telegraph*, an officer who served through the Crimean war, who is therefore not moved by a little temporary disorder, and who entered on his mission a profound believer in the perfection of French military organization:—"I confess that some of the revelations made by the regimental officers—by men whose wounds and mutilations bore testimony that they, at any rate, had borne their share of hard knocks—quite startled me, and reminded me of much that was brought to light in the Bengal Army after the great mutiny of 1857." "I am quite prepared to have much, if not all, that I have written above, not only disputed, but flatly contradicted in England. But I can only say that I have chapter and verse for every word I have written; that my informants have been officers of all ranks; that I have here, at Sedan, and elsewhere, spoken to nearly a hundred officers upon the subject; that not one of them has differed, even in degree, from what the others had related; and that very many I have spoken to, certainly half of them, were men who had themselves risen from the ranks. One and all say that they do not attribute their continued defeats by the Prussians half so much to the superiority in numbers of the latter, as to the immensely better artillery they possess, to the utter want of discipline in their own ranks, and to the worse than incompetence of most of their general officers, particularly of those commanding cavalry brigades or divisions."

RAILROAD PERILS.

Particulars of the Much Exaggerated Accident to the Irish Mail Train.

Telegraphing from Tamworth, on September 14, in relation the accident which befell the Irish mail train, the *Daily News* correspondent speaks thus:—"The statements current of the loss of life have been much exaggerated. Fortunately the result has been fatal in three cases only. The following is a list of the killed up to the present time:—Samuel Taylor, engine-driver, Stafford; Thomas Davis, stoker, Stafford; Father Healey, Tower-hill, London, a Roman Catholic clergyman. In his pocket was found a tourist's ticket from Kingstown to London. He was in the carriage next the guard's van, that being next the engine. The escape of the guard, Charles Reeves, was little short of miraculous. His van was pitched over the engine, and he sustained only a slight shock. He lies at the Tweeddale Arms, close to the station, and the only physical injuries he complains of are a slight blow on the head and a contusion of the shoulder blade. Two mail clerks, Wilcox and Clark, were shaken, but not severely injured. Clark was thrown into the water, where he is said to have remained for nearly an hour. Wilcox remained at Tamworth. At Tamworth Station there are four sets of rails; the mail should have been allowed to run on the inner up line, but the fatal mistake was committed, first of all, in allowing the points to stand open so that it was turned in to the set of rails running close to the platform. From this line, had a double fatality not attended it, the train should have been turned out again to the main line, but here the siding points were open and the fated mail turned into a short siding about a hundred yards long, at the end of which, and crossing under the main line, flowed the river Anker. The embankment at the end of the siding was literally swept away, part of the parapet of the adjoining bridge knocked down, and the engine and seven carriages went headlong into the water. Alfred Evans, the pointsman in charge at the station, was an old and tried servant of the company. He was apprehended soon after the accident, but until full inquiry has been held it would be unfair to attach any blame to him. The mail van was smashed to atoms, but the mails, though wet, were saved. The injured passengers were five in number, but their names cannot be ascertained. They were attended by Mr. Ruffe, surgeon, Tamworth, and a medical gentleman from Birmingham. Mr. Ruffe reports that the injuries are not of a dangerous nature. Father Ring, a friend of the deceased Father Healey, received some contusions. It was reported that a lady passenger was missing, but late in the afternoon a telegram was received that she had reached her destination in London. There were about thirty passengers, and all, with the exception of the three dead and five injured, proceeded on their journey by the next train to London. The up line was blocked for three or four hours only, and no interruption took place in the traffic on the down line. Three or four of the carriages were completely smashed, but those near the end of the train were apparently uninjured.

DISASTER ON THE AMAZON.

One Hundred and Thirty-one Lives Lost by a Steamboat Collision.

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, August 22.

A most disastrous accident occurred during the night of the 7th of July, about twenty miles below Manaos, upon the River Amazon, owing to a collision between the steamer Arary, of the Amazonas Company, and the Purus, belonging to the Companhia Fluvial, by which the Purus was sunk, and of 204 persons on board only 73 were saved. The report of the commander of the Arary, Captain Pereira Leal, is to the following effect:—"At 2 P. M., on the 8th of July he was called up by the officer of the watch in consequense of a steamer's lights being seen ahead. He gave orders to go at half speed. The Arary was then ascending about sixty feet to seventy-five feet from the shore, hugging it to keep out of the current of the Madeira. Finding that the course of the Purus would bring on a collision, he shouted to her to stop, and sounded the steam whistle, but in vain, as the Arary struck the descending Purus forward of the port paddle box, cutting deeply in. On backing the Arary the Purus commenced sinking. The boats of the Arary were at once got out, each with a light in it, and seventy-three persons, including the commander, Captain Eduardo de Brito, were rescued. When daylight came search was made along the shore, but no others being seen the Arary then continued her voyage to Manaos. This vessel had two large holes in her bows, under water, but the forward partition kept her from sinking. At the time of the collision it was 2¼ A. M." According to the accounts of those saved, the Purus left Manaos at 11 P. M. o. the 7th. The commander says that when he went to bed the vessel was in charge of the master, but the pilots and the helmsman say there was no officer of the watch on duty. The helmsman also asserts that the collision was due to the error of the pilots, who, in spite of his remonstrances, attempted to steer inside of the Arary. It is also alleged that the pilots were both intoxicated. The Purus sank in three minutes after the collision, and an explosion occurred, either from the water running into the furnaces or from injury to the boilers, which rendered the loss of life greater.

LOST AT SEA.

Foundering of the Steamer Galatea—Arrival of the Survivors in New York—History of the Haytien Vessel.

Mr. James Watson, chief officer of the steamer Galatea, arrived in New York yesterday with a few survivors of that vessel, which foundered at sea on the 13th instant. The Galatea was a bark-rigged propeller of 1200 tons, and was built in 1861 for the United States Navy. She participated in the blockade of the Southern ports, and at the close of the war was sold to the Haytien Government.

She was in several actions under Salnave, and when the latter was captured she was sold to a Mr. Reviere, of Port-au-Prince, who sent her to Petit Gonaives, where she loaded with a cargo of logwood, and was consigned to Fowler, Carrol & Co., of Boston. Leaving Port-au-Prince in a very leaky condition, she proceeded on her voyage without any notable occurrence until the 13th, when she sprung aleak, and in spite of every effort to keep the water down, rapidly filled.

After twelve hours of incessant labor at the pumps, the steamer having ten feet of water in her hold, the captain and officers determined to abandon her. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th, the first and second cutters were launched and provisions placed in them, but there was no fresh water in consequence of the sea having risen into the tanks. Perfect order was observed in abandoning the vessel, and after the second cutter had shoved off, with the second officer, first assistant engineer, and fourteen seamen, Captain Gordon, with Mr. Watson, Thomas Edwards, second assistant engineer, and eleven seamen took to the first cutter. There was a heavy swell, but no wind, and at ten minutes past five the steamer sank, stern foremost, with all sails set. The two boats steered for Abaco, in the Bahamas, but the night being dark they became separated, and nothing was seen of the second cutter's lights after midnight. Next morning the first cutter saw a schooner, about twelve miles distant, and tried to overhaul her, but without success.

At 9 o'clock that night the schooner Tampico, of New Jersey, Captain Lombard, appeared, and picked up the cutter, landing Captain Gordon and party at Key West, from which place they were forwarded to Baltimore in the steamer Cuba, by Mr. Tift, the agent of the Baltimore, Havana, and New Orleans Steamship Company. No fears are entertained by Captain Gordon or Mr. Watson for the safety of the second cutter, as she probably reached Abaco on the same night that the first cutter was picked up.—*N. Y. Herald of to-day.*

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

What Germany Means to do With Them.

The *North German* correspondent (semi-official) says:—

"We are informed, from a good source, that when peace has been once signed with France on the basis of the cession of Elsass and Lothringen—an event which, in spite of French gasconading, cannot be far distant—it has been decided that these two appendages of the old German Empire, instead of being broken up and apportioned among different States, are to form a border territory, covering and protected by Germany in general, and governed, as far as possible, in a judicial and economical point of view, according to their existing customs and institutions. The fortresses of Metz and Strasburg will, naturally, be garrisoned by German troops, but the population of the two provinces will, for the present, be dispensed from service in the German army, nor will they be represented in the Reichstag. The formation of a German outlying territory, as a protection against the filibustering designs of France, is of course only a provisional measure, intended to remain in force till the inhabitants, mindful of their old history and lineage, have again heartily thrown in their lot with German kinsmen. This plan is based on the national and political intetests of Germany, which is resolved to put a stop, once for all, to French aggression, and terminate the long-continued efforts of France to impose her "protectorate" on the South German States—in other words, to make them her vassals.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW LINEN GOODS—FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices.
New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap.
Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.
Pillow Casings, all widths.
Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted patterns just in.
The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.
Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Gents' Handkerchiefs.
N. B.—We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WHITE GOODS. 8 21 mwf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw3 No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success ever all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA LARGE

MESS MACKEREL.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PRIME LAGUAYRA COFFEE.—NOW LANDING ex brig Abbie Dunn, from Laguayra, for sale by DALLETT & SON,
9 28 tf No. 129 S. FRONT Street.

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m*

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—

Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.

CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

H. V. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDING,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Thorough preparation for Business or College.

Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.

French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.

FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.

A first-class Primary Department.

The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.

Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. 4 8 20

Fall term will begin September 12.

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT THE EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, BERLIN, N. J. 9 22 2t*

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. [8 31 1m
Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building an Addition to a Public School-house in the Seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a Public School-house situate on the southeast corner of Nineteenth and Addison streets, in the Seventh ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL
9 21 26 30 oc 3 5 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building an addition to the Mount Vernon Schoolhouse, in the Third ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI streets, until WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to the Mount Vernon School, situate on Catharine street, above Third, in the Third ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
9 21 26 30 oc 3 5 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fifteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on N. E. corner of Twenty-third and Shamokin streets, in the Fifteenth ward, said schoolhouse to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
9 21 26 30oc3 5 Secretary.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

6 12 1ym PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $250, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $12, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
8 13 d1t W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday October 11, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, October ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without change of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 1, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 1.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 1, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, October 7.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 126 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 5th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South WHARVES Philadelphia. 6 11]

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions. Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 ¶

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 18, at 12 noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 46 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	39
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	14

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway,
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual

FRENCH ROYALTY.

The Rough Time Generally that French Kings Have Had.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown," is the sentiment put into the mouth of Henry IV, proud Bolingbroke, who in his own career as usurper, and in the murder of his predecessor, helped to point the moral. The recent deposition of Napoleon III, and the vicissitudes of his career, call to mind some historical recollections which, if not very instructive in this age of republicanism, are at least interesting. French history is specially replete with the misfortunes of royalty.

Louis Philippe, the royal predecessor of Louis Napoleon, began by fleeing for his life from the republicans of '89, and ended by fleeing before the republicans of '48. His early experience had taught him to put no faith in the tender mercies of an excited people, whose enthusiasm might easily run into fanaticism.

Charles X, a true Bourbon of the direct line, who had learned no good nor forgotten any evil in the exile and adversity of his race, insisted on ruling as of Divine right. The *ordonnances* against the press and the advice of the Polignacs brought the revolution of 1830 and the three days of July upon Paris, and Charles X was again an exile.

Napoleon, the man of destiny and favorite of fortune, could only be hurled from his pride of place by the combined power of all the kings. He abdicated once, broke faith, was again deposed, and ended his career at St. Helena. Prometheus bound to the rock, devoured by ceaseless regrets and memories.

Louis XVI perished by the guillotine. A helpless, harmless man, upon whose unhappy head the sins of his ancestors were visited.

Louis XVII, a baby king, a mere legitimist phantom of royalty, died in the Temple from privation and neglect.

Louis XV le Desire, a minister of profligacy, the friend of Pompadour and Dubarry, the proprietor of Le Parc aux Cerfs, died a king and in his bed, but with none to close his eyes, for every attendant was away from the dying couch, either on pleasure or to pay court to the rising sun.

Henry IV, the great King, the Frenchman's royal ideal, lived a youth of courteous captivity, and after a manhood of war attained his crown by abjuring his religion, and died by the knife of Ravaillac in 1610.

Charles IX, the abettor of St. Bartholomew's Day massacre, died of disease of body and mind, brought on by remorse for the horrid crime.

Henry III, a profligate and unprincipled ruler, was assassinated by Jacques Clement, a Dominican monk, in 1589, and masses were offered in church for the assassin.

Henry II, a brave and able prince, to whom was owing the annexation of Metz, Verdun, and Toul, with the adjoining country, as the price of his alliance with Brandenburg (now Prussia) against Charles V and Austria, was killed by the stroke of a lance in the eye in 1559.

Francis I, the last of the kings of chivalry, fell before the astute policy and vast power of Charles V, against whose combinations of Spanish infantry and German Lanzknecht with French generalship, the brilliant victors of Marignan were powerless. He was taken prisoner at Pavia, and confined at Madrid until conditions of peace were forced upon him so humiliating that he refused to be bound by his own compact, and a terrible war of extermination was waged, both countries wasting France with fire and sword until they laid down their arms from sheer exhaustion.

Charles VII, during whose reign Joan of Arc rescued France from the English, closed a not inglorious reign by falling into a melancholy and starving himself to death.

Charles VI, during whose reign the desperate civil war of the Armagnacs and Burgundians raged, became insane, and was virtually a prisoner in the hands of either faction.

John, the prisoner of the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers, 1356, and taken away to England, was not liberated for many years. These wars of dynasty led to frightful suffering in the people, amid which Charles the Dauphin, afterwards king, wandered up and down the country a homeless adventurer.

Louis IX, or St. Louis, famous for his piety and crusades against the Moslem, was made prisoner by the Egyptians. The same king, persisting in his conversion of the Moors, was carried off by plague at Tunis.

Charles the Fat, Louis IV, and other Louis, the debonnaire kings of that age, were alternately captives and conquerors. In those outrageous days of fraud and violence, when every evil passion raged with impunity, the imprisonment or murder even of kings was a small matter, and it is scarcely worth while to enumerate the inglorious vicissitudes of such a succession of weak tyrants and brutal marauders.

Gropings Amid the Past.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN ENGLAND—THE HOME OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

This month the British Archæological Society is taking a peculiarly interesting excursion. The members met at Hereford on the 8th instant, and the next day took a trip to Llanthony Abbey. A large party left the Great Western Railway for Llanfihangel, a station on the Newport, Abergavenny and Hereford Railway, distance about fifteen miles from Hereford and about four from Abergavenny. Here coaches from Abergavenny were waiting their arrival, and the rest of the journey (six miles) was performed by road. The scenery throughout the jurney was very beautiful, and its beauty was enhanced by gleams of sunshine and shadows of passing clouds which occasionally touched the mountain tops.

Approaching Llanfihangel, the Holy Mountain has a singular appearance. It is a conical hill, a portion of which has slipped away from the main body—the effect of a landslip, but the subject of superstitious legends. The "Sugar Loaf" towers above all the mountains in the neighborhood of Abergavenny—a miniatree Vesuvius, without the volcano, 1856 feet high. The summit commands views of great extent and magnificence, overlooking ranges of mountains on the north and west, and extending to the Malvern hills on the east. There is a good road from Llanfihangel to Llanthony Abbey, for the greater part of which the public and tourists are indebted to the late Walter Savage Landor, who was the owner of Llanthony and the manor pertaining thereto, and to whose family it still belongs. The road winds all the way up the romantic little valley of the Hondhu, a small mountain stream, whose crystal waters are rarely soiled with dirt, even in wet weather. A mile or two from Llanfihangel a singular cave or recess in the hills is called the Yoke, and Cwmyvy Church and village of two or three houses, on the east slope of the hills, form a beautiful picture. Indeed, the views all up the valley are very beautiful and varied. High hills or mountains, called the Hatterill Hills—spurs of the Black Mountains—rising from from the little ruin on each side.

Llanthony Abbey is situated on the north or east bank of the Hondhu, about six miles from Llanfihangel. Its history was narrated on the spot by Mr. E. Roberts, F. S. A. The ruins are carefully preserved, albeit some portions of them are desecrated in the eyes of archæologists by being utilized. *E. g.*, the most substantial portion of the ruins—the west end with its double towers—is used for an inn, the utmost resources of which were called into exercise by the demands of the travellers. Another portion is used as a carthouse. As to the history of the priory of Llanthony, it is said (though the authority is doubted), that St. David built a cell here in 800, which fell to ruins; but in the reign of William Rufus a kinsman of Hugh de Laci, Laci, and Ernest, chaplain to Queen Maud, finished a chapel on the same site in 1108; and that subsequently, the foundation of a grand monastery of Black Canons of the order of St. Augustine was laid and the structure completed about 1120. The church was styled Llandewiant Houdeni, the Church of David, on the river Hondhu, or black water—hence Llanthony. The privations which the monks had to undergo in this secluded position, shut out from the world, led to a daughter church being formed at Gloucester, and the result was that this magnificent monastic establishment was founded, built, endowed, flourishing, and deserted within a period of thirty years. At the commencement of the present century the place was almost inaccessible for want of roads. The road to Llanthony at present stops there, all beyond being narrow lanes. The new monastery which is about to be built by Father Ignatius is four or five miles further up the valley, in an even more remote district than the ruined abbey.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM READING ROOM.—The room set apart for readers in 1759 was a corner room in the base story of Montague House, furnished with a wainscot table and twenty chairs. To this study Dr. Johnson, Dr. Lowth, and David Hume frequently went; and far from speaking scornfully of it, they congratulated themselves on the liberality of its arrangements. In due course readers were provided with more space and better chairs in what British Museum students of fifteen years standing are wont to refer to as "the old reading room"—the two apartments in an ugly building in the rear of the main edifice of the museum, where the compilers on the ever-growing and never-to-be-ended catalogue work. It was in these stuffy rooms that the literary aspirant, fresh from college, used to make acquaintance with the "museum headache" and the "museum flea," and amuse himself during minutes of repose from study with watching the grotesque faces, indescribable garments, and eccentric manners of a departed generation of bookworms. As we write, some of these comical and more or less useful people of letters reappear to afford us mournful diversion—the historical lady with a strong mind and moustache, who never condescended to address an attendant in a voice that was not audible from end to end of both rooms; the feeble old gentleman of snuffy and romantic tastes, who never read anything but the Waverley novels, which he used to peruse over and over again, year in and year out, taking with each paragraph of the artist's fascinating prose a huge pinch of Prince's Mixture, which lay beside him on the table in a paper tray; the piquant and rather impudent damsel who daily came to read and stopped to chatter in the common tudy, where she always seated herself at the corner of a table, so that her scarlet petticoat and stockings were visible to the greatest possible number of spectators; the huge, gigantic, red-nosed, ragged tatterdemalion, who came daily to his seat to study the Fathers, and to impart to his particular corner of the room an odor of spirituous liquors. Visions also arise before us of ancient attendants who have found rest from their labors—the kindly, civil old man who never appeared on duty without a big wig on his head, and a bright flower in his buttonhole; and the garrulous scholar, overflowing with Latin quotations and indications of a ruinous taste for gin and beer; who had studied books before he came to earn his livelihood by carrying them about.

Instead of the two poor back rooms we now have the ground hall of study, with its luxurious seats, its unmanageable draughts of cold and scarcely less afflicting supplies of hot air—the hall for which every pious and grateful student offers a daily prayer in behalf of Sir Anthony Panizzi. In the early days of the institution, the readers numbered about half-a-dozen daily, while during the last three years the daily average has been 342,354 and 357, *i. e.*, in 1866 there were 99,857 readers; in 1867, 103,469; and in 1868, 103,529. That this splendid reading-room is all that we could desire, or all that it was intended to be, cannot be said so long as the efforts of the authorities to conquer its draughts are unsuccessful. Again, readers—especially those whose time is exceptionally valuable—exclaim with reason against the time which an applicant for a volume has to wait for it if he gives in his ticket in the middle or toward the close of the day; while the reader who enters the room early gets the books which he requires in a few minutes. The cause is plain. By the middle of the day the written applications for books have become numerous; and as each application is taken in turn, the late comers' tickets receive no attention till the attendants have disposed of an accumulation of prior demands. An industrious author by profession says:—"I can't afford to use the museum library. I am so circumstanced that I can't visit the reading room till the after part of the day, when I should be kept so long waiting in idleness for the desired works that the privilege of using them would be purchased too dearly. On the whole, I find it cheaper to buy books than to read at the museum."—*London Athenæum.*

—The recent attempt to assassinate Napoleon was probably made for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it is possible to kill a dead man. The ex-Emperor is about as near dead, both mentally and physically, as a man can be and still remain in the land of the living. The assassination joke would have been a queer one, however, had it been accomplished.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to Item 2 of an ordinance to make an appropriation to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park for the expenses of the year 1870, approved December 29, 1869.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Annual Appropriation to the Board of Health.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be authorized and directed to make the following transfers in the annual appropriation to the Board of Health for the year 1870, viz.:—

From Item 2. For pay of ten vaccine physicians and tax collectors, six hundred dollars.

From item 43. For board and washing for patients, nurses, and officers (Municipal Hospital), eight hundred dollars, in all fourteen hundred dollars. To item 26, for clothing, bedding, brushes, furniture, soap, cleansing, and incidentals (Lazaretto), four hundred dollars. To item 27, for medicines, lime, coffins, and burial expenses, two hundred dollars. To item 31, for general repairs to buildings, grounds, and appurtenances, and for taxes and insurance, six hundred dollars. To item 32, for outside channel visits, and taking vessels to quarantine, and for quarters for boats and bargemen, including the purchase and maintenance of a steam tug boat, two hundred dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation for the Building of a House of Correction.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be taken from a loan to be hereafter created, for the purpose of paying for the building of a House of Correction on the ground situate at the mouth of the Pennypack creek, in the Twenty-third ward. The same to be expended under the supervision of the Committee on House of Correction.

Warrants to be drawn by the Mayor in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To authorize the Opening of Manakin street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property over and through which Manakin street, from Diamond street to Susquehanna avenue, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of notice the said street will be taken for public use.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading of Cresson street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Cresson street, from Dawson street to East street, in the Twenty-first ward, to the established grade of the city, at a cost not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Lay Water Pipe on Alter and Apple Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on the following streets, to wit:—

Alter street, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth streets, in the Twenty-sixth ward.

Apple street, from Dauphin to York street, in the Nineteenth ward.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Department of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways take immediate measures to have the bridge crossing the canal at Main and Washington streets, Manayunk, placed in a safe condition for travel.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
Directing that Certain Streets be Placed upon the Public Plans.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized to place upon the public plans a street to be called Manton street, of the width of thirty-eight feet, beginning at a point one hundred and thirty-two feet south from the south side of Federal street, and extending from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street, and at right angles therewith; also a street of the width of thirty feet, extending from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet south of and parallel with Washington avenue, to be called Alter street; and also a street of the width of twenty feet, beginning at the distance of one hundred and twelve feet east from the east side of Seventeenth street, and extending from Bainbridge to Fitzwater street, to be called Sterling street, said street having been laid out prior to the law restricting width of streets.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Approval of the Contract and Securities for the Erection of Two Additional Wings to the Insane Department of the Blockley Almshouse.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the contract between Messrs. Herbert and Essick and the city of Philadelphia, for the erection of two additional wings to the Department for the Insane at the Almshouse for the city of Philadelphia, is hereby approved, and that George Herbert, Paul J. Essick, Charles A. Anderson, Joseph Bilbrough, Hugh Maxwell, and Thomas Buchanan are hereby accepted as security for the faithful performance of said contract.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Authorizing a certain transfer to be made in the appropriation to the Fire Department for the year 1870.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfer to the item of appropriation made to the Fire Department for the year one thousand eighteen hundred and seventy.

From item 9, for gratuities to steam fire engine companies to item 2, office expenses, printing, advertising, books, stationery, and cleansing, five hundred dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To change the Place of Holding Election in the First Division of the Fourteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of holding the elections in the First Division of the Fourteenth ward be and the same is hereby changed from the northeast corner of Eleventh and Callowhill streets to the public school-house on Wood street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, the former place being no longer available for that purpose.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Enter Satisfaction on the Official Bond of Richard Peltz, Receiver of Taxes, for the Term Ending January, 1869.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby directed to enter satisfaction on the official bond of Richard Peltz, Receiver of Taxes for the term ending January, 1869 (D. C. D. S. B. September term, 1866, No. 381). Provided the City Controller shall certify that his accounts are settled and there is no default.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading of Montgomery Avenue.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Montgomery avenue from Broad street to Eighteenth street, to the established grade of the city, at a cost not exceeding six hundred and sixty-two dollars

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council,
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving, Curbing, and Grading of Footways on Hare Street, in Fifteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is herely authorized and directed to notify the owners of property on Hare street, from Taylor street to Taney street, in the Fifteenth ward, to grade, curb, and pave their footways within thirty days from the date of said notice.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To make an appropriation to the Board of Education for the erection of a new School Building on Washington Street, Manayunk.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, to be taken from the loan for school purposes, approved May 18, 1870, be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Education of the First School district for the purpose of erecting a new school building on Washington street, Manayunk, the plans and specifications therefor to be approved by the Committee on Schools of Councils, and the contract for the erection of the same to be awarded to the lowest bidder; the proposals for the erection of the same to be opened in the presence of the Committee on Schools of Councils and of such bidders as may choose to be present, provided that the said contract and the sureties therefor shall first be approved by these Councils. The warrants to be drawn by the Board of Education in accordance with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To make an Appropriation to the City Commissioners.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eight thousand eight hundred and ten dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the following items in the annual appropriation to the City Commissioners, viz.:—

To item 10. To pay auditor appointed by the Court to audit the accounts of county officers, fifty dollars.

To item 23. To pay fees of Coroner, four thousand dollars.

To item 53. To pay for printing division transcripts, four hundred and forty dollars.

To item 54. To pay for printing canvassers' lists, two hundred and twenty dollars.

To item 60. To pay for distributing ballot boxes, one hundred dollars.

To a new item to be called item 78, to pay road jurors, four thousand dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870.)

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To make an Appropriation for Lighting the City, and for the purpose of Erecting Additional Gas Lamps during 1870.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents ($3112·50) be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of erecting seventy-five additional gas lamps for the year 1870, as follows:—

Item 1. For the erection of seventy-five new lamps, at twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents each, two thousand two hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents ($2212 50).

Item 2. For lighting, cleansing, extinguishing, repairing, and furnishing gas for new lamps, at twelve dollars each, nine hundred ($900) dollars.

And the warrants shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

SUPPLEMENT
Explanatory of an Ordinance to Change the Boundary Lines of the Third Division of the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Whereas, In said above-mentioned ordinance, by an error in describing a boundary of the said Third division of the Twenty-sixth ward, a portion of said district was unintentionally excluded, whereby questions may arise as to the rights of certain qualified electors residing therein; wherefore,

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That it was not the intention of said Councils to have excluded any part of said division, and that the words "*to Mifflin street; thence westward along the north side of Mifflin street,*" in the ninth and tenth lines of the first section of said ordinance, are hereby stricken out.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To construct a Sewer across Tioga street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways is hereby authorized and directed to construct a sewer across Tioga street, on the line of Ninth street, in accordance with plans and specifications to be prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The cost of the same to be chargeable to Item 3 of the annual appropriation to the Department of Highways for the year 1870; provided the cost thereof shall not exceed the sum of nine hundred and eighty dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Transfer a Certain Item in the Appropriation to the Department of Highways for the year 1870.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is hereby authorized and directed to transfer from item 28, for drainage of meadows in the First and Twenty-sixth wards, twelve thousand dollars to item 6, for grading streets and roads.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Saturday Afternoon,
October 1, at 4 o'clock, superior Dutch Flower Roots. 9 30 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
October 5, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—
THIRD and SLOSSMAN, N. E. corner—Store and Dwelling.
SLOSSMAN—Dwelling and Building Lot.
DARBY ROAD and MILL CREEK—Coal Wharf, four Dwellings, Office, Stable, and large Lot.
SPRUCE, No. 1713—Modern Residence.
GREEN, No. 1711—Elegant Residence and large Lot.
ARCH, No. 2009—Modern Residence.
SIXTEENTH and VINE, S. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
ST. JOHN, No. 423—Frame Dwelling.
ST. JOHN, No. 421—Frame Dwelling.
CAMDEN, N. J.—Stevens street, Nos. 227 and 229, Two Modern Brick Dwellings.
ELEVENTH STREET (North), No. 404—Modern Residence.
RACE STREET, No. 1033—Modern Residence.
SPRUCE STREET, No. 2403—Modern Residence.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET (North), No. 2015—Modern Residence.
WEST LOGAN SQUARE, No. 246—Elegant Brown Stone Residence.
PINE and WATER STREETS, N. E. Corner—Store.
LEITHGOW and CANAL and FOURTH STREETS, S. E. Corner—Large Lot.
FAYETTE CO., Pa.—1600 Acres Coal, Iron, and Timber Lands.
SPRUCE STREET, No. 2010—Elegant Brown Stone Residence.
LOMBARD STREET, No. 1424—Modern Residence.
SECOND STREET, south of MASTER—Lot.
EIGHTH STREET, above WHARTON—Store and Dwelling.
FOURTH STREET, Nos. 1408 and 1410—Two Modern Dwellings.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET (North), No. 252—Modern Dwelling.
PAUL STREET, between CHURCH and UNITY, Frankford—Lot.
FIFTEENTH STREET, near DAUPHIN—Two Lots.
PACIFIC STREET—Two Lots.
COATES STREET, No. 2229—Brick Dwelling.
MOSS STREET, No. 615—Brick Dwelling.
20 GROUND RENTS—$36, $309·96, $22·50, $21, $10·50 and $24.
MONUMENT CEMETERY—47 Lots, Section A, and 39 Lots, Section D.

STOCKS.
Pew, Tenth Presbyterian Church.
20 shares San Francisco Land Association.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
18 shares New Jersey Southern Railroad.
200 shares Squankum Marl Co.
1 share Atlantic Cranberry Co.
50 shares Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad.
6 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
14 shares Manufacturers' National Bank.
42 shares Consolidation National Bank.
91 shares Girard Tube Works and Iron Co.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
5000 shares Keystone Zinc Co.
500 shares New Creek Coal Co.
1000 shares Clinton Coal and Iron Co. [9 30 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning, [9 29 3t
Oct. 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 28 5t
ALSO,
1100 feet of undressed and French Morocco.
LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [9 30 5t
October 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

Sale No. 828 N. Sixth street.
VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, FINE CHINA, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
October 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 828 N. Sixth street, by catalogue, the entire superior household furniture; superior walnut and plush parlor suits; superior chamber and dining-room furniture; fine velvet carpets; French china and glassware; fine spring and hair mattresses; kitchen utensils, etc.
May be examined early on morning of sale. [9 26 5t

Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, Fine French Plate Mirrors, Superior Cheval Glass, Handsome Bookcases, Walnut and Oak Sideboards, Wardrobes, Handsome Brussels, Imperial, and Other Carpets; Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, etc.
On Monday Morning,
October 3, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, will be sold, by catalogue, a large and excellent assortment of household furniture of every description.
SUPERIOR TOP BUGGY.
Also, superior top buggy, entirely new. 9 30 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 3

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

IN ST. LOUIS, MO.
AUCTION HOUSE OF
HARVEY & TYLER,
Nos. 119, 121, and 123, corner FIFTH and PINE Streets, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

We have a large and commodious Building erected by us expressly for the Auction and Commission business.
St. Louis is known to be the most reliable auction market in the West.
Cash advanced on Consignments.
Our Commissions from six to ten per cent.
We refer to the Bankers and Merchants of St. Louis, Mo.
G. A. ENO,
No. 732 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
8 12fmw2m General Agent.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

THE
WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER
STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL
For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.
Call and see certificates.
C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.
A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 98 CENTS
9 15 6m DIXON'S No. 81 S. EIGHTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELECTION OFFICERS.

The Work of the Board of Aldermen Being Revised by the Court of Common Pleas—Judicial Inquiries Into the Politics and Fitness of the Original Appointments.

At 9 o'clock this morning, Judges Allison and Ludlow were present in the Court of Common Pleas, according to appointment, for the purpose of revising and correcting the action taken by the Board of Aldermen in appointing officers to conduct the coming election. Advantage of the revision was taken by both sides, and the proceedings being for the most part with the assent of all parties, they went through very quietly and with but little of the feeling and excitement usually accompanying all political matters discussed in court.

Messrs. Barger, Dallas, and Biddle appeared for the Democrats, and Messrs. Mann and Kneass for the Republicans. The applications for removals were based upon the petitions of five reputable freeholders and voters of the wards, and proof of the disqualification or unwillingness of the objectionable party to serve was taken by the court, the Judges not holding the cases down to the strictest rules of proof, but accepting the cases in a liberal view, and in proper cases, ordering the removals, and then upon the suggestion of a more proper person, if not objected to by the opposite side, he was appointed in place. The matters had gone ahead thus for a short time, until Mr. Mann came in and objected that the notice to the Republican side had not been sufficient to enable them to meet the charges of incompetency or to examine into fitness of the newly named parties, and thus the Court might possibly be misled into making appointments a great deal worse than those made by the Aldermen. Besides this the petitioners were not here with proper proofs, and the proceeding was entirely in the dark.

Mr. Dallas said he had complied with the requirements of the law as to notice, and the Court agreed with him there; but Judge Allison suggested that the appointments and removals be made to-day *nisi* and merely provisional; certificates would not be issued upon the action of to-day; the judges would meet at 12 o'clock to hear objections and to confirm the proceedings of to-day.

This met with the approval on all sides, and so the business went over.

The first petition, for the removal of James S. Watt, appointed Return Inspector of the Seventh division of the First ward, on the ground that he was not a resident of the division, and was now in Vermont. There was nothing, however, to prove that he had removed permanently from the division, and therefore the case was passed for the present.

Fifth division of the Third ward—Removal of John Floyd as Return Judge asked for on the ground that he was not a resident of the division. Mr. Floyd testified that he had removed from the division in January last. The order was made, and John H. Gore was appointed in his stead.

Fifth division of the Second ward—Removal of George W. McFagen as Judge on the ground that he was not of the majority party in that precinct. The Democratic majority was found to be very small, and the matter was passed for the present.

Fourteenth division of Second ward—Removal of Joseph Marlin as Judge, because he was not of the major.ty party. Proof being made, the Court allowed the removal, and substituted Alexander McDonald.

Second division of Fourth ward—Removal of Cornelius McDermott as Judge, because his business as stevedore would not permit him to attend to his duties as an election officer, and, moreover, his eyes and hearing were affected. There being no proof of this, the matter was passed.

Second division of Fourth ward—Removal of John Robbins. Passed.

Sixth division of Fourth ward—Removal of Francis Clark, Return Inspector, because of non-residence. Edward Wood was mentioned in substitution, but being a police officer was dropped.

Eleventh division of the Fourth ward—Removal of John Kelly, Judge, because he was too old, near seventy, having been excused last year on that ground. William G. Hughes, Ninth street, above Shippen, was substituted.

Twelfth division of Seventh ward—Removal of Robert Caterson, Return Inspector, non-resident James Sandy, brickmaker, in Tryon street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, substituted.

Sixth division of Sixth ward—Removal of Patrick Brown, Judge, the petition setting forth that he was a disreputable person, but this was a mistake, the true ground being that he was operating against the Democratic candidates. He admitted this, and proof was also taken. Charles Maginnis, No. 420 Cherry street, was suggested in substitution.

Tenth division of the Fourth ward—Removal of Thomas C. Love, because of non-residence. No name suggested.

Tenth division of the Eighth ward—Removal of William D. Lewis, Jr., as Canvasser, who is abroad with his wife. Henry Buttery, laborer, at No. 2335 Rittenhouse street, substituted, and certificate issued at once.

Ninth division of the Eighth ward—Removal of Edward Divan, Judge, because not of party. Edward Glacken, carpenter, in Locust street, suggested.

Second division of the Ninth ward—Removal of John McGovern, Return Inspector, because of weak eyesight. Stephen Murray, No. 8 Fayette street, suggested.

Third division of Ninth ward—Removal of L. G. Hart, Inspector, not residing in the division. Mark Connell suggested.

Fourth division of Ninth ward—Removal of Patrick Kennedy, Return Inspector, because of defective sight. Joseph Merito, plumber and gas-fitter, suggested.

Sixth division of 20th ward—Removal of Patrick Lynch, Return Inspector, wanting proper education. Jackson Fulton, No. 39 S. Seventeenth street, suggested.

First division of Thirteenth ward—Removal of George M. Shingle, Inspector, non-resident. Henry S. Wolf suggested.

Sixth division of the Tenth ward—Removal of George W. Lawrence, non-resident in the division. George D. Schubert, No. 230 Juniper street, suggested.

Sixth division of Twelfth ward—Removal of L. McCullough, Return Inspector, because not of the party; John McCrossin suggested.

Seventh division, Tenth ward—Removal of Hugh Logan, Inspector, for want of education. William J. Knight, No. 1719 Summer street, suggested.

Fifth division of the Eleventh ward—Removal of James Hagan, Return Inspector, on account of non-age. Passed

Sixth division of Eleventh ward—Removal of Edward Lynch, Inspector, because not of party; Richard Laudenschlager suggested.

Seventh division of Eleventh ward—Removal of James Baldwin, Inspector, because not of the party; William Colcher suggested.

Seventh division of Eleventh ward—Removal of William D. Slater, Return Inspector; David Stein, bookkeeper, suggested.

Seventh division of Twelfth ward—Removal of Edward Eyser, Inspector, because of non-residence; Charles B. Thomas, No. 857 Orchard street, suggested.

Seventh division of Twelfth ward—Removal of Adam Lutz, Return Inspector, because unable to read or write English; Mr. Ramp, No. 831 Lawrence street, suggested.

Second division of Thirteenth ward—Removal of Isaiah Painter, Inspector, because of non-residence, Frank Robinson, carpenter, in Tenth street, above Callowhill, suggested.

Third division of Fourteenth ward—Removal of Davis Edwards; Joseph B. Archer, 1043 Buttonwood street, suggested.

Second division of Fifteenth ward—Removal of Thomas Murphy, Inspector, because of want of education; Dyer Duncan, Front street near Otter, suggested.

Eighth division of Fifteenth ward—Removal of Mr. Munich, Return Inspector, because unable to read and write English fluently; Charles N. Robins, Lawrence street above Poplar, suggested.

Fifth division of the Seventeenth ward—Removal of William H. Ernett, as Judge, because a member of Councils. Not removed.

Eighth division of the Seventeenth ward—Removal of Samuel Reed, Judge, because of non-residence; Jacob Myers, No. 1223 Randolph street, suggested.

Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward—Removal of Peter J. Campbell, Judge, non resident; Michael Rice, Iodine street, suggested.

THE BESSON ROBBERY AND THE DETECTIVES—A FEW FACTS WITH REFERENCE TO THE RECOVERY OF THE GOODS.—The speedy recovery of the goods which were stolen from the mourning store of Besson & Co., on Chesnut street, has created considerable talk among our citizens, the most of whom are disposed to give the credit to the detectives of our city. The truth of the matter is that the services rendered by these gentry could have been performed by any other member of our community, had he been in a position to have received the information which was furnished them. The recovery was not through any ingenuity on their part, but was the result of the announcement by the firm that they would give a reward of twenty-five per cent. on their goods. This offer induced one of the parties to the robbery, or some one who knew all about it, and it was in all probability the hackman who drove the thieves and the plunder to the house of O'Conner, at Tenth and Girard avenue, to indite an epistle telling who the robbers were, and where the stolen property was. After this all was plain sailing, and it would have been just as easy for the Messrs. Besson to have gone and obtained the goods as it was for the detectives to have done that work. The oldest detectives were entirely thrown off their guard by the perfect manner in which the robbery was designed and executed. They were on the trail of other parties, and were surprised, and they have manifested it since, when they were informed that the "crack" had been made by the prisoners who have since been arrested. These fellows were known to the adepts as "shysters," and were not thought capable of performing such clean workmanship.

THE RACES ON THE SCHUYLKILL TO-MORROW.—Mr. James M. Ferguson, the Commodore of the Schuylkill Navy, has issued the following as the order for the races to take place to-morrow:—

The first race will be between the four-oared shells of the Undine and Quaker City Clubs. The start will take place at 4 P. M., sharp.

Immediately on the ending of this race, the four-oared gunwale barges of the Pennsylvania and Vesper Clubs will pull to and around stake boats at Columbia Bridge, and return. The start will take place at 4½ P. M.

The double scull race between the boats of the Undine and Crescent Clubs, to Columbia Bridge and return, will start at 5 P. M.

The races will be started at the hours designated by E. Lukens, Esq. The judge at the winning point will be H. Atkinson, Esq. The umpire will follow all the races throughout.

On Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 4 P. M., there will be a race in single shells, for the championship, between Messrs. Street, Levins, Schmidt, and Braunsman, from the Rock to Columbia Bridge and return.

CO. A, FOURTH REGIMENT.—Captain See, of General Thomas' staff, and Captains Hollisman, Fry, and Ryan, of the 4th Regiment, will leave the city this evening for Baltimore to perfect arrangements for the visit of Co. A, 4th Regiment to that place.

THE REGISTRY.

The Last Day for its Completion and Revision.

To-morrow, being the tenth day before the coming general election, will be devoted to the completion and revision of the registry of voters in this city. The canvassers will meet in their respective election divisions at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain in session until 7 o'clock P. M. In the language of the registry act, "they shall have power, while in session, to administer oaths and affirmations; to issue subpœnas to any person within their respective divisions, requiring the attendance of such persons before them as witnesses; to examine any person under oath, respecting his own or the qualification of any person as an elector in said division, and to direct the arrest of any person for disorderly conduct before them at their place of meeting, and on the personal application of any person claiming a right to vote in the division at the next general election and on due proof that such claim is well founded, to be taken as hereinafter provided, the said division canvassers shall register the full original and surname of every such person, on a new list, to be called the 'canvassers' list,' classifying and designating such persons in the same manner as the assessors are required to do by the twenty-eighth section of this act, unless the name of such person is found on the assessor's division transcript, or the extra assessment book of the said division."

With reference to aliens who have been naturalized since the canvassers last sat, the law says, "Every person of foreign birth claiming the right to be assessed or to have his name registered on the canvassers' list, shall, in addition to the proof of residence, prove that he has been naturalized, conformably to the laws of the United States, and, as evidence thereof, he shall produce a certificate of naturalization, under the seal of the Court in which said naturalization took place, duly attested by the signature of the prothonotary or clerk of the said Court, in his own proper handwriting; and shall prove, by the oath of a qualified elector of the division, that he is the person named in the said certificate, and the person to whom it was issued; and shall further answer, upon oath, to the satisfaction of the assessors or canvassers, before whom the said certificate may be produced, when and where he was born, and when and where he obtained the said certificate, and from whom; and the said certificate shall not be evidence that the person presenting it is a naturalized citizen, unless his answers be consistent with the facts certified, and the proof of his identity be satisfactory to the canvassers."

A PHILADELPHIA BAR MEETING RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF JUDGE GRIER.—This morning at 11 o'clock a meeting of the members of the Philadelphia bar was held in the United States District Court-room, for the purpose of taking action on the death of the late Judge Grier.

Chief Justice Thompson called the meeting to order and moved that Judge Cadwallader take the chair. Messrs. George H. Harding and Samuel H. Perkins were appointed secretaries. Judge Cadwallader, on taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting and read a lengthy eulogy on the decease justice.

Mr. William M. Meredith made a few remarks, and offered a set of resolutions, of which the following is a copy:—

Whereas, In the ripeness of years, the Honorable Robert Cooper Grier, late one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and an esteemed citizen of this Commonwealth, died at his residence in Philadelphia on the 25th inst.:—

Resolved, That in the death of this eminent citizen, profound lawyer, and upright Judge, we recognize the loss of one who, by the unsullied purity of his judicial life, his social worth, and his erudition in the law, assisted in maintaining beyond reproach the character of that Court of which he was so long time a pure and wise judge, contributed in an eminent degree to deepen and strengthen the great constitutional principles on which our republican institutions rest. The singular excellence of his private life, his unostentatious Christian character, his rare culture of mind, and the great simplicity of his life, commend the memory of the deceased to our admiration and esteem. His judicial services to his State and country—extending through a period of thirty-seven years—give him the highest claim to the gratitude of his countrymen, whom he served so long and so well. While his loss concerns the whole country, it is felt particularly in this his native State.

Resolved, That we mourn the death of Justice Robert Cooper Grier as that of one whose large courtesy, unvarying kindness and affectionate regard, were shared in by all who were brought within the reach of his influence. At the same time, we desire to bear witness to his wisdom and learning, his benevolent nature, his unprejudiced judgment, and his absorbing love for the right

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to assure the family of the deceased of our deep sympathy with them in the loss they have sustained, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to them.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and to the President Judge of this Circuit, with a respectful request that the same may be laid before their respective courts.

The resolutions were seconded by A. V. Parsons, Esq., in a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Parsons gave some interesting reminiscences of the late Judge. He referred particularly to the numerous successful ejectment cases won by Judge Greer when an advocate.

Henry M. Watts, Esq., followed with a short speech on the private virtues of the deceased.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The Chair appointed a committee of seven, consisting of Wm. M. Meredith, Chief Justice Thompson, Judge Porter, Henry M. Watts, George Harding, Judge Parsons, and John W. Wallace to wait upon the family of the deceased and present them with a copy of the resolutions.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—The following is the character of the more important improvements which are being constructed in this city, the certificates of which have been issued during the present month by the Building Inspectors:—

Dwellings—Eleven on east side of Memphis street, between Emlen and Adams street; 8 on east side of Fifteenth street, below Somerset; 12 on Orianna street, south of Norris; 14 on Rosehill street, above Somerset; 12 on Darien street, above Oxford; 32 on Eleventh street, between Berks and Norris streets; 11 on south side of Elm street, west of Thirty-eighth; 10 on Tenth street, below Watkins; 14 at Eighth and Fitzwater streets; 14 on Burton street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

Market-house—One 85 by 41 feet on the southeast corner of Moore street and Passyunk road.

Breweries—One No. 1423 Germantown avenue; one at Ash and Brown streets; one 50 by 100 feet on the corner of Twenty-ninth and Parrish streets.

Factories—One on Canal street, above Beaver; one Sixth and Berks streets; one 45 by 125 feet at Trenton avenue and Sergeant street; one 80 by 37 feet on Ninth street, between Brown and Parrish streets; one 50 by 220 feet on Chesnut street, below Thirty-third; one 50 by 110 feet on Sanson street, below Thirty-third; one 96 by 107 feet on Fifth street, between Morris and Tasker streets; one 50 by 150 feet at Eighteenth street and Washington avenue.

Foundries—One on Girard avenue, above Elm street; one 50 by 70 feet on Wood street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

Green-house—One 20 by 100 feet on Master street, above Fifteenth.

Boiler Shop—One, 80 by 160 feet, at Delaware avenue and York street.

Shops—One, 32 by 50 feet, Nos. 1316 and 1318 Mount Vernon street; one at Twenty-fourth and Wood streets.

Stores—One, 23 by 50 feet, on Strawberry street, above Chesnut; one, 27 by 36 feet, on the N. W. corner of Third and Coates streets.

Engine house—One, 34½ by 58 feet, on Broad street, above Fitzwater.

DISAPPOINTED SPECULATION.—Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Sheriff's office, several gentlemen became aware of a proposed and expected Sheriff's sale, which announced, "by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on Thursday afternoon, September 29, 1870, at 3 o'clock, at the Sheriff's office, No. 4 State House Row, all the franchises and rights, excepting lands held in fee of the Connecting Railway Company, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by Peter Lyle, Sheriff."

The officers of the Connecting Railroad Company, having learned of the proposed sale, directed the judgment to be satisfied, which was done, and the sale did not take place. The claim was for some $1200 and costs, and arose from a suit for damages in the land over which the right of way was obtained. This road was constructed principally on bonds guaranteed by the Camden and Amboy, Pennsylvania Central, and Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Bhitimore Railroad Companies jointly, and is leased for ninety-nine years by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

UNLAWFUL SURGICAL OPERATION—THE LIFE OF A YOUNG GIRL IN DANGER.—Miss Annie McKeon, aged 18 years, a servant in the family of a gentleman residing in Mt. Vernon street, is at present lying in a very precarious condition in consequence of a delicate and unlawful surgical operation having been performed upon her, as she alleges in her affidavit, taken by the Mayor yesterday, by Dr. Reed, of No. 703 Chesnut street. Miss McKeon also charges Washington Painter with conspiring with Dr. Reed to perform the unlawful act. Painter, it is alleged, had intimate and unlawful relations with her. On the affidavit referred to, Mayor Fox yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Reed, and he was taken into custody by Detective Franklin, who recovered at defendant's place some surgical instruments used for the purpose. The prisoner will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

POLICEMAN DOUGHERTY.—Policeman Dougherty, who figured as defendant in the false registration case before United States Commissioner Biddle, has failed to report for duty at the Fourth District Station House. His presence is desired at the police headquarters, as a notification of dismissal from the force awaits him.

DIED OF HER INJURIES.—Sarah Madden, who was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital some evenings since, suffering from burns about the breast and neck received by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp at her residence, No. 9 Lincoln avenue, died last evening from the effects of her injuries.

THE LATE ADMIRAL FARRAGUT—MEETING OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.—A special meeting of the Commercial Exchange was held to-day at 12 o'clock M. Nathan Brooke, Esq., President, was in the chair, and stated the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks.

Thomas Allman, Esq., submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Our sister city of New York this day engaged in the sad but patriotic duty of conveying to the last resting-place upon earth the greatly distinguished, brave, and patriotic late Admiral Farragut by a funeral procession, headed by the President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, and the naval, military, and civil authorities of the country; therefore

Resolved, That the Commercial Exchange Association of Philadelphia, appreciating the invaluable services rendered our beloved country, especially during the late Rebellion, by the late distinguished hero, Admiral Farragut, desires to show its respect, sympathizes with every demonstration of honor paid to his memory, and, as a further mark of tribute, this business meeting do now adjourn.

PRESENTATION.—A number of the parishioners of the Church of the Evangelists, in Catharine street, below Eighth, last night visited the residence of their Rector, Rev. Jacob Miller, and presented him with a robe and $100 in greenbacks. The gift of the congregation was presented by W. H. Rauch, Esq., and received in a fitting manner by the reverend gentleman. Mr. Miller has only been connected with the church some five or six months, and it is certainly a compliment to have his services acknowledged so substantially.

A PUGILISTIC CUSTOMER.—William Kane is the name of an individual who yesterday amused himself by smashing the windows of a tavern at Spafford and Shippen streets. Officer McCullough arriving at the scene of the occurrence, arrested Kane and marched him up to the lock-up. On the way to the station house the prisoner turned on the officer and gave him a severe thrashing. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall and was committed for trial.

A HIGHWAYMAN.—Last night Edward McQuete, aged twenty-one years, came across a drunken man lying on the sidewalk at Fortieth and Market streets. The inebriated individual had a coat under his head for a pillow, and to this Edward took a fancy, and removed it. Not satisfied, he examined the pockets of the man, and was about to retire with the stolen property, when a policeman put in an appearance and arrested him. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Randall, and was committed to answer.

THE BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT MEETING.—We are pleased to learn that the large expense incident to the getting up of the great Broad Street Improvement Meeting, which was held at the Academy of Music on the 30th of June last, has all been fully settled by the officers of the Broad Street Improvement League. Many of the gentlemen who subscribed to the meeting are still out of town, but will be called upon by the general agent on their return.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Martin Caley, aged twenty-two years, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell off a freight train near the Round House yesterday, and was run over. Both his legs were cut off. The sufferer was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he now lies in a very critical condition. Martin resides in Grape street, near Thirty-seventh, West Philadelphia.

SNEAK THIEF.—Thomas Moore, colored, found his way into the residence No. 759 Erie street yesterday afternoon, and helped himself to some bed clothes. As he was leaving the premises he was discovered and taken into custody by Policeman Donohue. Thomas had a hearing before Alderman Collins, and was committed to answer.

DEATH IN A CELL.—This morning the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, who was found dead in a cell at the Fourth District Station House.

CRUELTY.—Joseph Richardson was arrested at Second and Poplar streets for cruelty to a horse which he was driving. He had a hearing before Alderman Cahill, and was held to bail to answer.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—John McLean, residing at Salmon street and Allegheny avenue, was yesterday taken into custody upon the charge of beating his wife. He had a hearing and was held to answer.

A PHILADELPHIAN HONORED.—Tallyrand D. Myers, M. D., of this city, has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Sept. 30.—The Flour market is less active, but prices are well sustained, particularly of the better grades of extra families, which are in reduced stock. About 800 bbls. including superfine at $5@5 50; extras at $5 50@5·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5 75 for low grade up to $6·75 for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $6·75@7·25; and fancy brands at $7·50@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50. 800 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on private terms.

The demand for Wheat is principally from the local millers, and is chiefly prime grades, which are firmly held. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at $1·37@1 40; and 800 bushels do. amber at $1 40. Rye sells at 87@90c. for prime Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in limited request, and the offering are light. Sales of 400 bushels Western and Pennsylvania yellow at $1@1 02; and Western mixed at 95@97c. Oats are less active and lower; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 51@53c.

Whisky is unchanged; sales of 90 barrels Western iron-bound at 90c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Stock Exchange at their session this afternoon modified their action with reference to the funeral obsequies of Admiral Farragut so as to provide for a session to-morrow (Friday) should the weather be so inclement in the morning as to preclude the possibility of the ceremony taking place. The chair elucidated the resolutions so as to have it generally understood among the members that fine weather in the morning will be regarded as the signal for a definite postponement of all contracts and business until Saturday, and the strict closing of the Long Room Owing to the inability of the gold brokers to make a change in their contracts through the Clearing House, the Gold Board adjourned positively until Saturday and the room will be closed. The Assistant United States Treasurer announces that the Sub-Treasury will be closed except during the time requisite to receive and pay for the bonds purchased by the Government to-day, and then it will be open for no other business.

"The important political events brewing in Europe are reflected in a most feverish and excited condition of the gold market, the influences affecting which arising from domestic sources were already sufficient to attach no little interest to its movements. Hence gold, in the earlier dealings this forenoon, retained considerable of the strength which was imparted to it the day previously by the startling reports of the attitude which Russia has assumed toward Prussia, and the sales before the Board were generally at 114¼ and 114⅜. The hammer of the President had hardly called the Board to order when there was a sudden rush to sell, and a great deal of the gold bought in the movement of the past few days was returned to the market. It soon transpired that the sellers had early intimation by cable that the Bank of England directors at their meeting this morning had reduced the rate of discount to two and a half per cent. The effect was a decline in gold to 113⅝, the lower movement being stimulated by the quotation of 90¾@90⅞ for 5-2's as the first monetary effect in London of the reduced discount rate, English consols being heavy at only a slight reaction from last night's decline. Indeed, the decline in gold here would have been greater, doubtless, on such a flattering evidence of the estimation of our national credit in London had not the scarcity of actual gold for delivery been the great obstacle to such a movement. The borrowing rates to-day were for the two days to Saturday, and show for this reason a slight relaxation, although in one instance the figure (5·64) was the largest yet entered on the register this present period of scarcity. The relaxation was, moreover, due to the further decline in foreign exchange, and the evident transfer here of Canadian banking capital. Again, the specie shipments of the week have been trifling. These influences were suddenly counteracted later in the day, when, upon the report that the English Ministry were in secret cabinet session on the question of armed intervention against Prussia, and on behalf of France, gold rose to 114⅝, the story deriving some show of confirmation from the fact that the English market to-night closed feverish, with a decline in Consols to 91⅛, and Five-twenties to 90⅝."

COUPONS.

The Seven Per Cent. Coupons

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Co.,

DUE OCTOBER 1,

Will be paid on and after that date, at the office of

STERLING & CO.,

9 30 3t No. 110 South THIRD Street.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER WILL NOT BURN or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS BEAUTIFULLY transparent.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER RESTORES THE natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS ALTOGETHER unlike any other.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS PREPARED only by J. E. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS SOLD BY druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.

NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 24p6m

FOURTH EDITION

THE GREAT FRESHET

Destruction in the South

Bridges and Houses Swept Away.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Treasury Expenditure Estimates.

Internal Revenue Seizures.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Revenue Seizures.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Supervisor Perry, of North Carolina, reports the seizure of eight boxes of manufactured tobacco in the Fourth North Carolina district, it being improperly stamped. Also, at Wilmington, one barrel of whisky, four hundred boxes of sardines, and four boxes of manufactured tobacco, all improperly stamped. He also seized one horse and dray.

Estimates of Expenditures.

Secretary Boutwell, in a circular issued today to the various bureau chiefs of his department, instructs them, in making up their estimates of expenditures for the next fiscal year, to be particular, and make them in accordance with the law, and not in any case to exceed the amount appropriated by Congress.

Estimates for deficiencies must be made with great care in this regard. No estimate for any increase of salary must be included in the regular book of estimates, but all such estimates must be submitted in a separate form for the consideration of the Secretary and must be determined according to the circumstances governing each case.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Great Freshet.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.—Advices received by a circuitous route from Lynchburg, Salem, and other points in that section this morning represent great destruction of property by one of the most disastrous freshets which has occurred for many years. The railroad bridges and toll bridges at Lynchburg, together with many houses, have been swept away, and the gas works and several large manufactories flooded over. The rise in the river has been but slight as yet, and very little rain has fallen, but apprehensions are occasioned by advices from above. All the railroads and telegraphs in that section of the country have sustained great damage, and travel is for the present suspended.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—Cotton dull; low middling, 15½c.; middling upland, 16@16¼c. Flour more steady and business small. Wheat quiet; choice Maryland red, $1 60@1·67; good to prime, $1·50@1·55; common to fair, $1·40@1·45; white wheat, $1·55@1·70; Western red, $1·30@1·34. Corn scarce; white, $1@1·05; yellow, 95c. Oats dull at 47@49c. Rye, 80@90c. Mess Pork, $26@26·50. Bacon firmer; rib sides, 16¾@17c.; clear do., 17¾@17¾c.; shoulders, 14¾c. Hams, 25@25¾c. Lard quiet at 16¾c. Whisky quiet at 90@91c.

REDUCED CAR FARES.

New York Passenger Railway Fares Reduced to Five Cents.

The New York *World* to-day has the following:—

Of the many petty additional expenses and annoyances which the late war imposed upon the mass of the people of this city there was none, perhaps, more generally felt than the one-cent tax on the city railway fares. Like all other taxes, it of course bore most heavily on the poor—the laborer, the mechanic, the clerk, all, in fact, whose wealth did not allow them any more aristocratic mode of conveyance than the street car. Great numbers of these classes have to use the cars frequently to get to and from their places of employment, and to many of them the tax, small as it was, was nevertheless burdensome, and the odd cent always inconvenient. All such will therefore hail its abolition with pleasure.

On and after to-morrow ante-bellum rates will rule, and the handy five cent piece will pay the passenger's way from the Astor House to One-hundred and Twenty-fifth steeet. The terms of the act of Congress authorizing the imposition of the additional cent expiring to-day, the several companies in this city have concluded no longer to exact it. To ascertain the feeling of the companies as to this cutting down of their income the writer yesterday called on Mr. Squires, President of the Third Avenue line, the road which, from its immense traffic, must necessarily be most affected by this change.

The following colloquy was the result:—

Reporter—Mr. Squires, I have called to inquire whether it is the intention of your company to reduce fares to five cents on Saturday.

Mr. Squires—Yes, sir; we have concluded to do so. The authority given us by Congress for adding the additional cent to our fare having expired, we have of course no alternative but to come down. Yet, if we were so disposed, we think our charter warrants us in demanding fares in specie—the current coin of the country at the time the charter was granted and the rate fixed.

R.—But you have determined not to adhere to the strict letter of the law?

Mr. S.—We have, for two reasons: first, the premium at present is so low that it is not worth while to insist on it; and secondly, because we don't think it pays to quarrel with the public; our policy has always been, as far as possible, to accommodate the people.

R.—What do you think the effect of the reduction will be on the finances of the company?

Mr. S.—We can't stand it, sir. Why, you can see for yourself. We carry 90,000 a day on our road, which, at one cent apiece, makes $900. What is the effect?

R.—Well, but do you not think that the additional traffic which the reduction will be likely to create will more than make up for the loss?

Mr. S.—Not at all, sir; quite the contrary: the more we carry the more we lose. There is not a passenger carried now that does not absolutely cost 5½ cents. Where, then, is the profit to come from?

R.—That is certainly discouraging. How do you propose to get over the difficulty?

Mr. S.—I know of only one way—to seek relief from the Legislature; and if we can't get it reduce the wages of our employes. Prices of horses, forage, and labor are now so much in excess of those ruling when the five-cent fare was established, that it would ruin us to run at that rate.

R.—But, sir, at the present rate, as you say, of everything, it would be a difficult matter to reduce the wages of your employes.

Mr. S.—I know it, but I can see no other resource, and that is what it must come to. We emply 1000 men, which at 75c. per day reduction amounts to $750. Here is all the chance we have left to curtail expenses, and, as I said before, if we do not get relief from the Legislature that's what it must come to.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 25 wlm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Important from Russia.

The War Rumors Denied.

Her Policy is Peace.

French Fleet at Cherbourg.

The Prussians at Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussians Evacuate Rambouillet.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Prussians evacuated Rambouillet, seventeen miles southwest of Versailles, on Thursday.

Confidence is Returning

in Paris. It is vaguely asserted that some positions occupied by the Prussians have been recovered. Possibly the recapture of Villejuif is referred to. The Prussians were continually coming nearer.

Prussian Movements.

They were engaged throwing up work sat Bagneux and on the Mendon Terrace. The works will face Forts Vauves and Issy on the south of Paris. The Prussians have occupied Dourdan, eighteen miles southwest of Versailles, and it is reported they have also reached Nivernal and Grigneville in the Department of the Seine.

Bogus News.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30.—The *Independance Belge* of yesterday says an investigation shows that telegrams dated at Brussels, made public through the Lombard Street News Room at London, are fraudulent, as they are not wired from Brussels at all.

The Russian War Stories Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 30.—The *Journal* of this city (official organ) emphatically denies the report of Russia's purchase of new iron-clad steamers from the United States Government. It also formally denies the stories of concentration of Russian troops on the Turkish frontier, and the recall of General Ignatieff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople. The *Journal* adds that the Russian policy is one of peace and justice.

The French Fleet at Cherbourg.

CHERBOURG, Sept. 29.—The greatest part of the French fleet returned to this port to-day. Squadrons have been left in the North Sea and English Channel sufficiently large to protect protect the French coast.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—3 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8¾@8¾d.; middling Orleans, 8¾@9d. The sales are now estimated at 10,000 bales; stock of cotton afloat, 334,000 bales, of which 28,000 are American.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 30—4·40 P. M.—Consols for money and account, 91¾. American securities quiet. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾, and of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85½. Railways steady. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—4·30 P. M.—Cotton flat; uplands, 8¾d; Orleans, 8¾d. Sales to-day 70,000 bales, including 2580 for export and speculation. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 1d. Linseed Oil, £32.

LONDON, Sept. 30—4·30 P. M.—Sperm Oil, £82. Tallow, 44s. Yarns and Fabrics dull at Manchester.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Farragut Funeral.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The remains of Farragut arrived on the Fall river steamer Bristol at an early hour this morning, and were first removed in the tug Catalpa to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where they were received by naval officers in charge. At half-past ten the tug, with the remains on board, accompanied by a detachment of marines and naval officers from the yard, proceeded to the pier at the foot of Canal street, North river, where the procession and escort were in waiting. The remains were landed amid a thunderous salute of guns. The funeral cortege forming at once, proceeded on the march up Broadway in the face of a furious easterly storm, which began about 10 o'clock and continued without cessation during the whole time of the ceremonies. The United States marine band, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, had the head of the column, and was followed by a regiment of the 2d Division, acting as a guard of honor to the great admiral's remains. The coffin was covered with a heavy pall, bearing the name of Farragut in large gold letters on either side, and a United States flag above, was carried on the shoulders of eight sailors who formerly served under Farragut. The Admiral's Secretary and members of his family, as mourners, came next in carriages, and were followed by a company of about thirty sailors in uniform and civilians who formerly served under the Admiral. Long lines of carriages, containing President Grant, members of the Cabinet, United States civil service officers, municipal and civic authorities, with delegations from other cities and distinguished guests.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Acting Commissioner Douglass

has issued a circular letter to officers of internal revenue calling attention to the provision of the act of 1864 to the effect that if all reports are not rendered at the time required by law and regulations no payments on account of salaries or commissions shall be made to such officers.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Great Freshet.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 30.—A telegram from Gordonville says the Rivana river is flooding all the surrounding country, and houses, barrels of flour, and cattle have been washing down stream all the morning.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$10000 Amer Gold	113¾	400 sh Reading R	48·81
$5000 do	113¾	100 do	860wn 48·81
$5000 C & Am 6s, 89	92	100 do	48·81
$1000 do	2d, 92	100 do	860 48·94
$1000 Leh 6s gold l	89¾	100 do	b30 48¾
$100 do	c. 90	100 do	43¾
$1000 do	89¾	39 sh Sch N Pf	16¾
$117 Sch N 6s '76	70	35 sh Sch Nv	8